The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the Senate on Private War Claims.

The Capitol Building Refused for the Inaugural Ball.

Defeat of the Bill Providing Protectorates for Hayti and St. Domingo.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The temper of the House with regard to expenditures and responsibilities beyond our present burden was not only illustrated to-day in the defeat of the protectorate proposition, but in the defeat of a bill reported by Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, providing for the establishment of a Territorial Government for Alaska. It was strongly opposed, as being unnecessary, as involving an useless expenditure, and of being subject to the suspicion of being in the interest of a particular few. The bill was laid on the table without division.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

By a vote of thirty-one to twenty-two it was decided to non-concur in the resolution of the House giving the use of the rotunda of the Capitol to the Inauguration Ball Committee on the night of the 4th of March. The Senators who voted against it were influenced solely in their action by a feeling that the conversion of the Capitol to such purposes was improper. As this necessitates the expenditure of $8,000 or $10,000 for a building for the especial purpose, in case the ball is given, it is very probable that the project will be abandoned.

ACTION ON NOMINATIONS.

A rule has been adopted by some of the Senate Committees respecting nominations, to report in favor of no confirmations except in cases of vacancy, or of flagrant dereliction in office duly substantiated. A very large number of vacancies exist, however, enough to give the Senate plenty of work for some time to come, as very few cases have yet been finally acted upon.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGE.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day agreed to report a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Connecticut River, on the Shore Line Railroad route. The case of the Middletown bridge, which is before the Senate Committee, is still undecided.

SENATOR RAMSEY.

A dispatch received from St. Paul, Minn., to-day, announces that the opposition to Senator RAMSEY has abandoned the contest, and that he will be renominated by a unanimous Republican vote, which, of course, insures his reëlection.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

There was no Executive Session to-day, and consequently no further consideration of Mr. SMYTHE's case. He is actively canvassing the Senate and pushing matters with great persistency, even to the extent of the use of names of people opposed to him. He has represented, in one instance at least, that Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE desired his confirmation. Mr. WASHBURNE denounces the statement as false in every respect.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill will come up as the special order to-morrow, when Mr. BURT VAN HORN will speak on his bill, and Mr. HUMPHREY will offer a substitute for it. The canal proposed is to be twenty-seven miles long, and the Government aid asked is $12,000,000.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, returned to-night, and the business of the Senate Appropriations Committee will be immediately proceeded with. Three bills are ready for them.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

A delegation of gentlemen interested in the sugar trade were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They represented that under the present tariff sugar of the finer grades as well as of inferior quality was imported at a comparatively low rate. They recommended that the Committee reclassify this article into two or three grades, and that on the finer qualities the duty be increased one-half of one per cent.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

The Finance Committee were in session this morning for some time, but no definite action was taken on any of the numerous bills before them. There is a great deal of diversity of opinion in the Committee on the whole question of the finances, and there is not much probability that they will be able to agree on any one plan for some weeks to come.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

The Senate to-day passed a bill amendatory to the *Habeas Corpus* and Judicial Proceedings act, which will have the effect of enabling Northern stockholders of express and railroad companies who have been sued for loss of property taken by the public enemy to transfer their cases to the United States Courts, and thence, if necessary, to the Supreme Court, where, the principle of law being the same as in prize cases, they can get a decision, which it is impossible to obtain in the State Courts.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

The Virginia delegation, who are urging the adoption of some plan by which their State may be admitted to representation in Congress other than through the Underwood Constitution, were before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day. The interview is reported to have been a pleasant one, and the whole subject of the condition of affairs in the State was discussed. The delegation briefly expressed their desire to be again in communion with the General Government, which they held was an utter impossibility if the provisions of the Constitution which was framed last Spring were fully carried out. It is very probable that the Committee will report in favor of agreeing to the basis of reconstruction suggested by the delegation. It is felt that the case of Virginia is exceptional in character, that the entire people of the State were almost a unit in favor of the South, and that it would be an unwarrantable stretch of authority to insist on the enforcement of the requirements of the present Constitution. According to its terms nearly all the white people of the State are excluded from ever holding office.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The first step toward the counting of the electoral vote on the second Wednesday of February was taken in the Senate to-day, by the passage of Senator CONKLING's resolution authorizing the Chair to appoint the teller required by the joint rule of the two Houses, which regulates the details of the proceeding.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

The latest information received here indicates the defeat of HENDERSON in Missouri. The contest is now between LOAN and SCHURZ.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

THE DEATH OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJ'T-GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan 9.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—With great regret the General of the Army announces the death of Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, United States Army, at New-Orleans, La., the 7th inst., after a brief illness. Gen. ROUSSEAU has served his country through two wars. In the war with Mexico he was appointed Captain in the Second Indiana Volunteers, enrolled by his personal efforts, and with it performed gallant service on the well-remembered field of Buena Vista. He again entered the service among the first to answer the call for volunteers, Sept. 9, 1861, as Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry—a regiment enrolled in his native State through his exertions, and, by the influence of his patriotic example, was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers Oct. 1, 1861. He was, in November, assigned to command the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Ohio, and distinguished himself in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862. He was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio in July, 1862, and was conspicuous for his gallantry in the enemy's attack at Chaplin Hills, Ky. The 8th of October, 1862, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers for his conduct in this battle at the head of the Third Division of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS' command, Army of the Ohio. He participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862. March 29, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, which he conducted in the arduous march from Murfreesboro in pursuit of the enemy during the Summer of 1863. He commanded the District of Nashville, Tenn., and Middle Tennessee, from November, 1863, till the close of the rebellion, and in July, 1864, while in command of a cavalry expedition, he successfully destroyed the railroad communications and military stores of the enemy near Opelika, Ala. Having resigned after the termination of the war, Nov. 30, 1865, he was appointed March 28, 1867, Brigadier General of the regular army, and brevetted Major General for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana July 28, 1868, he died whilst in discharge of the important trusts thus devolving upon him. As military honors appropriate to the memory of the deceased, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour, until sunset on the day after the receipt of this order, at each of the posts within the Department of Louisiana. Officers of the army serving in the same department will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

JEFF. DAVIS AND JOHN H. SURRATT.

In the Criminal Court this morning, District-Attorney CARRINGTON called the attention of the Court (Judge FISHER) to the indictments against JEFFERSON DAVIS and JOHN H. SURRATT, who are charged with engaging in the rebellion. He then read the following communication from the Attorney-General:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

SIR: I inclose for your consideration a copy of the proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the United States, under date of 25th of December, inst. You will observe that by the terms of this proclamation there is extended "unconditionally and without reserve, to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war." The object of my present communication is to authorize and instruct you in furtherance of the purpose and effect of this general amnesty and pardon, to make an examination of the indictments pending in your district against any person or persons whomsoever "for the offence of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war," in order that as early as you shall have proper opportunity you may enter a *nolle prosequi* for the Government upon such indictments. If, upon such examination, you should find any case where, from the tenor of the indictment or the nature of the case, as known to you, it should be doubtful whether it falls within the embrace of this general amnesty and pardon, you will be so good as to report the same to me without delay, with such a statement of the indictment and case as may enable me to give you further instructions concerning the same. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

Mr. CARRINGTON said that the Attorney-General had the authority to instruct him, under the first section of the act of August. 1861, twelfth Statutes at Large, page 285, which reads, "That the Attorney-General of the United States be and is hereby charged with the general superintendence and direction of the attorneys and marshals of all the districts of the United States and Territories as to the manner of discharging their respective duties, and the said District-Attorneys and Marshals are hereby required to report to the Attorney-General an account of their official proceedings and the state and condition of their respective offices in such time and manner as the Attorney-General may direct. He therefore felt it to be his duty to obey these instructions, and he would, in view of them, enter a *nolle pros.* in the case of the indictment against JEFFERSON DAVIS for treason, found by the Grand Jury, May 26, 1866, and also the indictment against JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for treason, found on the same date. The indictments against J. H. SURRATT found June 18, 1868, charging him with engaging in the rebellion, was somewhat different from the others, and he had concluded to make the same disposition, but under the circumstances he thought that his duty would be to report it to the Attorney-General.

Judge FISHER remarked that it was clearly the duty of the District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the first two cases, but under the circumstances he could refer the third case mentioned.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

To-day delegations of the colored people from all States in the Union and of the States not yet admitted assembled at the Union League Hall. The room was densely crowded, about 300 delegates being present and many spectators. WILLIAM NESBITT, of Pennsylvania, President of the late Baltimore (Md.) Border State Colored Convention, called the Convention to order and read the call for the Convention, which sets forth as its object the purpose of extending the elective franchise. Hon. HENRY M. TURNER, of Georgia, was called to the chair. During the absence of the Committee on Credentials, Rev. H. GARNETT, of Pittsburg, Principal of Avery College, addressed the Convention. Loud calls having been made for FRED. DOUGLASS, he made a speech, which was listened to with marked attention and frequently applauded. He had come among his brethren at this peculiar juncture more particularly to see what his Southern brethren of the colored race looked like. It made his heart glad to look at those who were present, while the thought was not unpleasant in connection with those Southern States unrepresented, to know that their legislative halls were occupied by some of the colored population as representatives. Duty kept at home many who would otherwise be present. He thanked God that the bonds of slavery had been struck asunder, and that the colored men throughout the land were free. The Committee on Credentials reported, after which they adjourned till evening. The Convention met this evening at Israel Church. A number of delegates presented their credentials, which were appropriately referred. A dispatch was received from Montgomery, Ala., announcing that no delegates from that State would arrive here on the 15th, and a resolution was adopted that if no States had regular delegates here, it might be represented by any one who is here hailing from such State. Gov. EGGLESTON, of Mississippi, was elected honorary member of the Convention and admitted within the bar. AARON M. POWELL, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and JOHN R. FRENCH, representative in Congress from North Carolina, were also elected honorary members. After the above preliminary business, FRED. DOUGLASS, of New-York, was elected permanent President of the Convention, and one Vice-President from each State, and four Secretaries were elected. After authorizing the President to appoint Committees on Finance and Business, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

No. 41.—KELLOGG vs. United States. Argument concluded.

No. 42. The steamship *Georgia* vs. the United States. This is an appeal from a decree of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts condemning as a prize the Confederate war steamer *Japan*, sold at Liverpool to a British subject before its capture as the *Georgia*. The argument of this case was commenced.

It has been published in some of the public Press that the Chief Justice concurred in the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice MILLER in the Bradley case. Such was not the fact; Mr. Justice MILLER alone dissented, as appears from the records of the Court.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting certain papers relating to Indian affairs.

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHING.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of MAHLON LOOMIS, M. D., of the District of Columbia, setting forth that he has discovered and invented a new mode of telegraphing, dispensing with the use of wires and using the earth as now to form one-half of the circuit and, the continuous electrical element far above the surface of the earth for the other part of the circuit, and asking an appropriation of $50,000 to enable him to complete the demonstration of the value of his invention. Mr. SUMNER said in presenting the petition he merely performed a duty, but he thought this alleged invention was either a great case of moonshine or else it marked an epoch in the progress of invention. The petition was referred to the Committee on Patents.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of CHARLES CATTELL, of Williamsburg, Va., for the removal of his political disabilities.

RAILROAD AID.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment to the bill lately introduced by him to grant aid to the Oregon branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and moved its reference to the same Committee with the original bill.

It provides that the Government, instead of issuing subsidy bonds, shall merely guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Company.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill to modify the system of representation of the people in Congress. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in elections for the choice of Representatives to the Congress of the United States, whenever more than one Representative is to be chosen from a State, each elector of such State, duly qualified, shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of Representatives to be chosen from the State, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them equally or unequally among the greater number of candidates, and the candidates highest in vote upon the return shall be declared elected.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, the bill was referred to a select committee to be appointed by the President *pro tem*, who is one of the Committee.

THE REMAINS OF MR. COGSWELL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill reported by him yesterday to provide for the removal to this country of the remains of Mr. COGSWELL, late Minister to Ecuador, and giving some relief to his family.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and constituting bad precedent.

Mr. SUMNER said the circumstances of the case were so peculiar that it could hardly be made a precedent for future action, except in a similar case. The bill was passed.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. CAMERON moved to take up the bill to extend the provisions of the act of March, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus*, and to regulate the judicial proceedings so far as they relate to the removal of cases from the State to the Federal Courts in any suits or prosecutions against common carriers for any damage done to property occasioned by persons hostile to the United States.

Mr. GRIMES desired some explanation of the purpose of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING said that the necessity for it had arisen out of the fact that in the Southern States, particularly to his knowledge in Georgia, suits are brought against Express Companies, whose stockholders resided during the war in loyal States, by citizens of the South for damages for property of which the Companies were deprived by the rebel forces. The defendants wish to raise the question whether they were deprived of this property by the public enemy, but the State Courts rule against them, and refuse to make any ruling on which an exception can be taken as to the questions of law, and submit cases to the juries as mere questions of fact, virtually as a question of damages. The purpose of this bill was to enable the defendants in such cases to transfer them to the Federal Courts, so as to have the question whether the property was taken or destroyed by the public enemy determined.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought there was some doubt whether the bill was constitutional, because it proposed to allow the removal of cases from the State to the Federal Courts without regard to the citizenship of the parties.

After some further discussion of the bill, it passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 10 nays.

THE SUE MURPHY RELIEF BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had had some difficulty in making up his mind how to vote upon this bill. His sympathies were on one side and his judgment on the other. About the law of the case he had no doubt. If Miss MURPHY should bring a suit at law to recover damages for the taking and use of her property, she must certainly be defeated upon principles of international law already stated in the course of the debate. He contended that no citizen of any of the so-called Confederates States during the war, had any right to demand anything from the Government of the United States, and that everything done for them, or any of them, by the Government, was a matter of favor, not of right. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) had asked yesterday why a loyal citizen of Alabama should not be paid for his property taken and used by the Government, just as a citizen of New-York would be paid for his property under the same circumstances. The fallacy lay in the assumption that property could have been taken in New-York under the same circumstances as in Alabama. During the war property in New-York was under the protection of the laws and Constitution of the United States; but in Alabama the operation of the Constitution and laws had been suspended by the war, and whatever the Government did then was under laws of war. How could it be contended that the constitutional provision for the protection of property was in force at the South during the war, and when everybody knew that the *habeas corpus* and all the other provisions of the Constitution were not enforced. The Emancipation Proclamation was a deliberate extinction of the rights of property of thousands at the South, many of whom had thereby been made to suffer much more severely than the claimant in this case. Yet no one proposes to compensate them. Another conclusive reason against undertaking to pay claims on the ground of the loyalty of the claimants was, it would be utterly impossible to distinguish with any certainty between genuine and bogus loyalists. A Senator from a Southern State had threatened, if Congress should decide to refuse payment of claims like this, the whole of the Southern people would join to repudiate the national debt. He had a great deal of respect for loyal men of the South, and he could not be pursuaded that a loyalty which had stood the ordeal of the rebellion could be destroyed by any such merely mercenary consideration. The Senator who made this threat might speak for the rebel element, and the other element at the South which was but little better, but he would venture to affirm that there was not a negro at the South who would sanction such a doctrine.

Mr. HOWARD followed with an argument in reply to that made by Mr. DAVIS yesterday. The Senator from Kentucky had denied that the rebel communities were enemies of the United States, or could be treated as such in their persons or property.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that he had not said any such thing. What he said was that every man engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States was its enemy, but was its individual personal enemy, and his action did not affect the loyalty of the community or the State in which he lived.

Mr. HOWARD said that if none but those who waged actual war against the Government were to be regarded as enemies of the United States, then the case advocated by Mr. DAVIS would be changed greatly for the worse.

Mr. DAVIS was not willing to be misrepresented. He had not said that none were enemies but those actually engaged in waging war. Every man who resisted the Government with arms was an enemy, and so was every man, woman and child who abetted his resistance; but each man, woman and child was individually responsible.

Mr. HOWARD wished to ask the Senator another question, namely: How that class of Southerners were to be treated who did not aid or abet their Government or its enemies, but remained silent and neutral? Were they to be regarded as friends or enemies?

Mr. DAVIS replied that every man engaged in resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States was an enemy liable to be shot down, and every man otherwise engaged in resistance to the Government was liable to legal prosecution and punishment, but was not liable to be shot down.

Mr. HOWARD thought he had put a very plain question, and as the Senator from Kentucky had failed to answer it, he would assume that it was because he did not wish to answer it.

Mr. DAVIS said he had answered the question of the Senator from Michigan, if he had intellect enough to comprehend the answer.

Mr. HOWARD was quite willing to have a want of intellect attributed to him by the Senator from Kentucky, reserving the right to appeal from his profound judgment.

Mr. DAVIS said he would substitute "will" for "intellect" in the remark he had made.

Mr. HOWARD continued his argument to show that Alabama and every other rebel State was during the war enemy's territory, and its citizens public enemies, and therefore not entitled to compensation for property taken or destroyed by the Government during the war. The common law maxim, *inter arma silent leges* covered the whole matter.

Mr. DAVIS said that there was no such common law maxim.

Mr. HOWARD feared the Senator from Kentucky must be forgetting his *Blackstone*, and begged leave to suggest that he should gild his already extra brilliant intellect by a reperusal of that instructive work.

MILITARY RESERVATION GRANT.

At this point, Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the House bill, granting a portion of the Military Reservation at Sault Saint Marie, Mich., to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

OBTAINING TESTIMONY.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back with an important amendment, the bill to provide for the execution in the District of commissions issued by the Courts of the States and Territories of the United States or of foreign nations, and for taking depositions to be used in said Courts.

It provides that any party to a suit pending in any State or Territory, or foreign country, may obtain the testimony of any witness residing in or temporarily within the District of Columbia, to be used in such suits.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C. The object of the Company is to carry on the business of mining in Montana Territory.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill authorizing the Executive Department to pay to officers and employes of the United States who failed to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, such sums of money as may be found due them by the accounting officers of the Treasury for services actually rendered, provided that such oath was subsequently taken or be now taken, except in cases where the person entitled to compensation died before the passage of the said act, in which event the oath may be waived.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

It incorporates the National Pacific Railroad Company to construct a railroad and telegraph line from a point on the Rio Grande within twenty miles of Albuquerque, New-Mexico, and San Diego, Cal. The capital stock is fixed at $30,000,000. In aid of the enterprise the bill proposes to grant twenty alternate sections of public land per mile, on each side of the road, and Government six per cent. thirty-year currency bonds to the amount of $32,000 per mile, to be secured by a second mortgage on the property of the Company.

THE SUE MURPHY CASE AGAIN.

Mr. HOWARD resumed: In reply to the doctrine propounded by Mr. DAVIS in the previous debate, that all acts of the Confederate Governments, State and General, were null and void, he said that if it were sound then the Senator from Kentucky must hold that all marriages, transfers of property and other transactions which took place under those Governments were null and void.

Mr. DAVIS said that so far as those Governments operated in friendliness to the Government of the United States, and under the provisions of the Constitution, their operations were valid; but so far as their action was in conflict with the Constitution, it was wholly null and void.

Mr. HOWARD said he had thought the Senator would find it necessary to modify his previous statement on the subject.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he had not modified it; he had merely defined it.

Mr. HOWARD said that as a matter of course many of the acts of the *de facto* rebel Governments, and many private transactions that took place under it, must be recognized as valid. Supposing the case of the sale of land for nonpayment of taxes imposed by the rebel Government, and its purchase for a valuable consideration by an honest purchaser, would any one say that his title was not good? Certainly not. Private rights which arose under those Governments must be respected, even by the conqueror. He surmised that the title of Miss MURPHY to the property for which she claimed compensation had arisen under the rebel State Government, and, if so, how could the Senator from Kentucky reconcile it to his conscience to pay for property to which the claimant has no legal title? Much had been said by the advocates of this bill, of the special consideration due to the loyalists of the South. In his judgment they, with few exceptions, had suffered less than any other class on either side. Most of them had staid at home during the war, and whatever taxes they paid had been in aid and support of the rebel cause. He warned Senators who complained of the harshness of refusing to pay claims like this, not to go too far—not to tread too harshly on the toes of the surviving soldiers of the Union, who would never consent to the adoption of a policy under which the Government would be called upon to compensate, in many cases, rebels for property lost in fighting against the national cause.

Mr. FOWLER, by way of explanation of his remark of yesterday that the Mr. HUMPHREY who had written Mr. SUMNER a letter about SUE MURPHY would probably prove to be a scamp, said that he had since obtained information which led him to think that prediction unwarranted, though he still thought the gentleman had written without having proper information on the subject.

INAUGURATION FESTIVITIES.

The President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to give the use of the Rotunda and other parts of the Capitol for the inauguration ball on the 5th of March next, and, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate proceeded to consider it.

Mr. CAMERON was opposed to making the Senate Chamber a part of the pageant in any inauguration. He would prefer, and he felt sure that the President elect would prefer, to have the ceremony conducted in the simplest manner.

Mr. FESSENDEN could not see any good objection to giving the use of the Capitol for this purpose. It was understood that liquor was to be excluded.

Mr. POMEROY regarded it as a violation of the rule of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to having a ball in the Rotunda of the Capitol. If there was to be a ball let it be somewhere else.

Mr. CAMERON had no objection to the ball; nay, he was willing to contribute his share toward defraying its cost, but he did not wish to see it in the Capitol.

Mr. FERRY said that he, as a member of the Committee, had assented to the resolution because he was in favor of making inauguration day a day of merry-making. He thought our people had too few occasions of amusement and recreation.

Mr. SUMNER said the question before the Senate was not whether there should be a ball, but whether it should be held under the dome of the Capitol, and he hoped it would not be, because the precedent would be a bad one.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, also opposed the resolution, on the ground that the feelings or prejudices of a large class of the community would be offended by its adoption.

Mr. NYE accounted for the opposition of his venerable friends (Messrs. CAMERON and SUMNER) upon the ground that their dancing age had passed; but he being in quite a different position, was heartily in favor of the resolution. He was surprised that a proposition to have a dance should offend the religious feelings of the Senator from New-Hampshire, because dancing was an ancient religious custom, and not always accompanied, as in this case, by the exclusion of liquor. [Laughter.] There had been dancing at every inauguration, from WASHINGTON down, and the people would continue to dance on such occasions. He did not believe that there were many people in the country who did not either like to dance or to see others dance.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, inquired whether he was not in favor of having a theatrical show—"The Black Crook"—in the Capitol on inauguration day.

Mr. NYE said no, although the Capitol had sometimes been the scene of worse shows and performances than that.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought the giving of the Capitol for a ball would offend the religious scruples of a large portion of the population. The Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Methodist and the Catholic Churches were opposed to public balls.

Mr. NYE could not agree with him, and he felt that he could speak with authority upon the point, for he had been born a Presbyterian, and had been judicially declared a Baptist; he was by habit an Episcopalian, and by inclination a Methodist. [Laughter.] He hoped the old custom of dancing upon inauguration would not be given up, and the people who wanted to dance in the Capitol would be allowed to do so. The people had a right to feel in a dancing humor, and he would probably participate himself. As to the scruples of the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) he feared they arose from the fact that the dancing was to be at the inauguration of GRANT.

Mr. DOOLITTLE had no objection to GRANT's friends showing their joy at his inauguration by a ball, but he doubted the propriety of giving the Capitol for that purpose, in view of the fact that so large a portion of the people were opposed to public balls.

Senators CONKLING, YATES and MORTON also opposed the resolution, and finally it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Poole, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Wilson, Yates.

The President announced as the select committee on Mr. BUCKALEW's bill to amend the representation of the people in Congress, Messrs. Buckalew, Anthony, Ferry, Morton, Warner, Rice and Wade.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a teller on the part of the Senate to count the votes for President and Vice-President.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, at 4:25, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the expenses of conducting the mint at Carson City, Nevada; also, the expenses attending the operations of the several mints, and the income from the same. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish to the House a statement showing the total amount expended by the Northwest Boundary Commission, giving all details.

A MEMBER FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, presented the credentials of F. J. ELLIOTT, of Arkansas, elected a member of the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HINDS. Mr. DAWES asked that the oath of office be now administered to that gentleman.

Mr. ELLIOTT then advanced to the chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath. Mr. ELLIOTT took his seat.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. RANDALL presented the petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia favoring a continuance of what is known as the fifty per cent. clause in the Bankrupt act, and which took effect Jan. 1, 1869, which was referred to the Committee for the Revision of the Laws.

Among the memorials presented was one from Messrs. MCKEONE, VAN HOAGAN & Co., and other Philadelphia soapmakers, asking that the duty on alkali shall not be increased, and that kryolite shall not be admitted free, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PROTECTION TO HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution extending the protection of the United States to the Government of Hayti and San Domingo.

Mr. BANKS said that an appeal had been made in the strongest manner to this Government for action in this matter, and on this appeal the pending resolution was based.

Mr. CULLOM inquired in what shape the appeal came.

Mr. BANKS said he did not propose to go further in his statement.

Mr. CULLOM said it was important to know.

Mr. BANKS replied—By parties authorized to speak for those Governments. The more the proposition was discussed the better would be the understanding of it and the stronger would be the conviction that the resolution which he had reported should be passed. He repeated that armed intervention was not proposed, and there was nothing in it which would involve the use of force.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for Mr. BANKS' joint resolution as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That the President be and hereby is authorized to extend the protection of the United States over either of the islands of the Antilles, to such extent as he may deem expedient and not inconsistent with the law of nations, whenever the Government established in either of them, or the people thereof, shall desire the protection of the United States; provided, that any action in their behalf on the part of the Executive shall be forthwith reported to Congress; and provided further, that no payment or expenditure of money in carrying this resolution into effect, shall be made or contracted for without the previous authority of Congress.

Mr. SPALDING offered an amendment, namely: After the word "Antilles" insert, "or any other islands in the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans which lie nearer to the coast of the United States than to that of any foreign Government."

Mr. BUTLER said the substitute he had offered extended the right of protection to all the islands of the Antilles. The honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SPALDING,) proposed to extend the principle to the islands adjacent to our territory on the Pacific, looking, he supposed, to the Sandwich Islands, if the time should come, or in the event of their desiring to be placed under our protection. He looked not only to the future, but to the immediate present, while the systems of government in the Antilles were crumbling to pieces and these islands going out of the possession of the present owners. They belonged to us so far by position and the laws of nature, as to require the interposition of our Government officers. A revolution was now in progress in the Island of Cuba which we would take no part in until the people there put themselves in a position to receive our protection by accomplishing their own independence. Then it would be time to assert the traditional or Monroe Doctrine against foreign interference by foreign Governments with republican Governments on this continent. He called the attention of the gentlemen interested in the navigation of the Mississippi River to the importance of protecting all the islands in the West Indies. We had by our action put ourselves in an anomalous position. Our Executive had called on the people of St. Thomas to vote whether they belonged to Denmark or to the United States. They decided that they belonged to this country, and therefore they seem to have cut themselves off from Denmark, and we are not ready or willing to ratify the treaty and pay the purchase money. He did not by his substitute look to paying money for any island on the American continent. As he supported the acquisition of Alaska, so he was adverse to the purchase of any other territory. Gentlemen might ask him whether, by his substitute, he proposed armed intervention. In reply he would say that it was expressly and carefully and guardedly said, that the intervention designed shall not be inconsistent with the law of nations and violative of any treaty stipulations. The simple question was, in plain language: "The plum is ripe and ready to fall, shall we have our mouths open and ready to take it, or shall we keep our mouths shut that it may fall into other hands?" The time had come for us to intervene. We should extend a helping hand to those who desire stable government under a republican form, and he trusted that the House would not throw cold water on the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, white or black, or in the Island of St. Domingo, or place themselves in antagonism to all those who were desirous of placing themselves under our protection. He had listened to his very conservative friend from Ohio, (Mr. SPALDING,) who desired to add the Sandwich Islands, and other contiguous territory, as objects of our protection. He did not mean to antagonize his proposition to that of his colleague. He desired the reëstablishment of the general principle of protection, under the limits and restrictions which his substitute contained.

Mr. SPALDING said he was impressed with the belief, as he had often asserted, that it was the destiny of the American Government to spread itself, not only over all this continent, but over all the islands adjacent thereto. If there were anything decreed in the counsels of infinite wisdom, it was this fact. It was only a question of time. He did not, however, say that it was sound national policy, at this time, to adopt any resolution, but if it should be adopted to any extent, then he would say, open wide the policy from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) did him no more than justice when he said that he (Mr. SPALDING) had reference to the cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean in which the work of disintegration was now going on. He asked those who were interested in the Pacific coast to vote for his amendment, which was in accordance with the substitute offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. It occurred to him that it was sufficiently guarded. We incur no breach of treaty of peace, because that was guarded against by the substitute. The President could only extend the protectorate when the application voluntarily came from the people interested. The gentleman from Massachusetts said that he (Mr. SPALDING) was conservative. Perhaps the gentleman would find him more radical than himself. He would go with him who went the furthest, and he should vote for the substitute as amended, or for the original resolution.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said he could not support the original proposition or any of the amendments submitted to the House. It was conceded by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and other gentlemen that the proposition pending was extraordinary; and not extraordinary in the ordinary sense of the word, but so extraordinary that it was unprecedented in the history of the Government. That a proposition which was unprecedented should be brought into the House at this time, and sought to be disposed of as this one, was rather, to him, a matter of surprise. The substance and effect of the proposition were that the authority of the Government should be transferred by Congress to the Executive, to be exercised in protecting (that was the significant word) the Governments, or the people of the islands indicated in the resolution. If it meant not this, it meant precisely nothing. He assumed that the resolution meant something, and that the protection could be exercised only in one may, to wit, by giving to those Governments the force which was to be found in the military and naval authority of the Government, for there was no other way of protecting them than in this way. Moral protection and the declaration of something, or the approval or disapproval of something, was clearly what was not meant. The resolution was a declaration of war against somebody on the part of the United States. He adverted to the first principles on which our Government was founded, and spoke of the warning of WASHINGTON against entangling alliances, and further opposed the pending propositions.

Mr. MULLINS said—We are a city set upon a hill, and our light cannot be put under a bushel. We are a great light-house, and our influence should go forth to break the fetters of the enslaved and to destroy kingly dominations. We should spread out our arms like seas, that those in bondage should come to us. Let us say to these islands, we sympathize with you; that republican life was the principle when God covenanted with man and made him a free agent, and that despotism should no longer domineer over the world.

Mr. JUDD sympathized as honestly as any one in manifest destiny. He thought that the influence of our principles should extend to other lands, but we should make our influence felt in a proper form. He freely confessed that he listened to the remarks of the able gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) yesterday, in order to get at some reason or information for the introduction of the resolution. It was, if any existed, carefully and judiciously kept back. He had not such confidence in the Executive as to delegate to him the power that rightfully and properly belonged to the legislative branch of the Government. It was said by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER) that it was not known where these things might lead. We do not know what instant we might be involved in warfare for the acquisition of the territory. The House had not sufficient information to warrant them in acting on the subject of the resolution at this time.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York, proposed an amendment to insert before the word "Hayti" that of "Ireland." Steam and the telegraph brought Ireland under the scope of the proposition, and made Ireland a country adjacent to the United States. He wanted Ireland protected. The heart and substance of Ireland were in this country. Irishmen were brothers with us, and aliens only to the Government which had held rule over them for seven centuries. He had no more doubt that Ireland would be annexed to this country than that Cuba would be, in the course of time. She would come with the natural laws of affinity, and with her life, politics and statesmanship, Ireland would yet be a part of the United States, and represented in the House and Senate. We want no war with England. Ireland's heart was here. England will not have peace until Ireland is incorporated into our Union.

Mr. BUTLER had but a single word to say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER) who so eloquently had called attention to the warning words of the Father of his Country. He (Mr. BUTLER) did not think all the intelligence of the country died with the death of those who framed this Government. He thought we ought to adapt our legislation to the power, position and influence which we as a nation have now, and not to the position and influence which we had in 1798. We had no fear of any war; the one million and four hundred thousand Federal soldiers who ended the rebellion, and, he had no doubt, the late Confederate soldiers, would all rally against a foreign foe. Our soldiers settled the question between us and other nations. So long as we are true to ourselves and to this nation, they would never do anything inconsistent with power. No nation is going to war with us unless we put ourselves in the wrong. He wanted to rise above all considerations as to who occupied the Executive chair, or who is in possession of the State Department. He repeated, they should rise above this as men having the guardianship and interests of the country, and looking to what may come in the future, knowing that they were able to restrain any improper acts of the Executive Department. He hoped they would be spared a dissertation on Ireland. No man felt more deeply than he did for its interests, and the necessity that something should be done for her. But the way for protection to be extended to Ireland was not to drag her here in season and out of season. It simply trailed her cause in the dust.

Mr. ROBINSON replied he had never dragged Ireland in as a rider on any question. Ireland was suffering now, but he did not like to say too much on the subject.

Mr. DELANO said the resolution of Mr. BANKS was that the President at pleasure might extend to Hayti and San Domingo the protection of the United States, in establishing Governments in those States, provided the people of those Governments are in his opinion willing to submit to the intervention. Was Congress prepared to invest the Executive with such power as was proposed to be conferred upon him by this resolution. It was not simply to give protection when called upon for that purpose. That would not answer the purposes or desires of the party. But it was to enable the President of his own judgment to go there with protection, if he thought those Governments would give their consent. The American people ought to understand the resolution in all its scope and bearing.

Mr. BANKS said if that was the meaning of the resolution, he was willing that the phraseology should be stricken out.

Mr. DELANO replied he had the proposition before him; on that he spoke and would vote. Whenever the phraseology was changed he would speak to the changed proposition.

Mr. BANKS would reply to the interpretation, not to the language of the resolution. He did not think the gentleman had given the right interpretation.

Mr. DELANO said the gentleman having denounced his interpretation of the resolution, he thought it due to the country to know how the proposition came before the House. He desired to say that this resolution never had the sanction or approbation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or of a single member of the Committee excepting the Chairman. There was barely a quorum present when it was agreed in Committee that the Chairman should have leave to report it. The leave was given last Friday under an apprehension that the Committee would be called that day for the last time, and that the proposition could not be reported unless authorized at that time. As to manifest destiny, he did not know how much of this earth should be under our influence. He did not object to extending our principles provided we violate no law, and do not involve ourselves in practices disastrous as to the future, in which he hoped he saw as glorious prospects as those who so eloquently spoke of manifest destiny. If we have manifest destiny it should be that which showed to the world that we have a Government which respects the rights of all nations, and do no wrong ourselves and submit to no wrong from others. The fathers of our Government acted on this principle, and on this interpretation of destiny, believing the progress of our institutions was best extended by right and law and example, and acting on the principle that we should not attempt to control other nations by interfering with their policy. The Haytien Government was in an unsettled condition with chronic rebellion. He saw it reported in the newspapers that certain parties had been advancing money to the rebels in Hayti to help them to war against the Government *de facto*. He supposed that this fact had not come to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS replied it had not.

Mr. DELANO said, suppose the people of New-York and Boston helped the filibusters to continue the rebellion, it would be a glorious thing for them if the Government of the United States should come to their relief, so that in some form they might receive their money.

Mr. BANKS said the resolution proposed the protection of the Governments. It was not for the interests of the rebels.

Mr. DELANO—Who are the Government?

Mr. BANKS—The people make Governments.

Mr. DELANO—The rebels are trying to make it.

Mr. BANKS—If my constituents are engaged in overthrowing and making Governments, we are against them with all the power of our Government.

Mr. DELANO did not refer to the gentleman's constituents. He hoped the old Bay State had no such filibusters. He knew if such persons got any relief from him, he would be very much disappointed. He had not the slightest idea that the gentleman's constituents knew anything about it, nor did he know that the newspaper statements were founded on fact, but he knew that there was a chronic rebellion, and that the rebels only could be benefited by conferring on the President these dangerous powers. He prayed the House to deliberate well before they inaugurated a new policy. Let us stand by the old landmarks of the Government. Let us pay our debt of honor, which is burdensome in the extreme—that debt which is the price of the life of the nation. Let us show the world that this Government protects human rights secured to all. Let us wait till the people of these islands come to us, and then we can protect them as a part of ourselves. He should dislike to trust such power as was proposed to be conferred, with the present or the incoming Administration.

Mr. BROOKS was not surprised that when the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed to protect Hayti and San Domingo, that the gentleman's colleague (Mr. BUTLER) proposed to add on the Antilles, consisting of several Spanish islands and Martinique, a French island, and eleven British islands, the Caymans, Tobagos, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, Grenadines and the important Island of Jamaica. Nor was he surprised when the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SPALDING) added on the Sandwich Islands and the innumerable Islands in the Pacific seas. And after this it was not wonderful that his (Mr. BROOKS') colleague, (Mr. ROBINSON,) moved to add on Ireland—the most sensible proposition of all. The protectorate of the United States was to be extended over Hayti and San Domingo. He was more than surprised that the gentleman (Mr. BUTLER,) while indulging in exultations of the power of our country and the selecting out of eleven British islands in the Antilles for his protectorate, should refuse to protect another British island—Ireland, the most important of all. Why, Ireland was part and parcel of the United States, and half of our population had Irish blood in their veins. Many parts of our country were but Ireland drifted off. Why then protect Spaniards, Frenchmen, negroes and Indians in the Antilles, and refuse protection to our own flesh and blood. Unless Ireland was to be protected with Hayti, the Antilles and all the islands of the Pacific, Japan included, he (Mr. BROOKS) would not go into the protectorate business at all.

Mr. BINGHAM said he had listened in vain to hear any intimation or declaration of any such condition of things in the Antilles which involved the interests of the people of this country as to require the intervention of the law-making power in their internal affairs. He suggested to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) yesterday that whenever the relation of things on this continent, or the dignity of this Government required intervention, it was essential that the intervention should be in accordance with the Constitution of the country. He heard with something of surprise the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) say he was not willing to consent that all political wisdom died with the author of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. But it was known the accredited author of that paper, as well as WASHINGTON, was entitled not only to respectful consideration but the gratitude of mankind. It was the text of the Constitution of the country. The Constitution was not to be disposed of by a sneer, as through it and by it we became one people. By it we must be one people. The war-making power of the Constitution was in the express terms of that instrument—not by construction—restricted to the legislative department of the Government. Congress alone, by the Constitution, was authorized to declare war. Congress could not delegate the power to the Executive. The people delegated the power to the legislative branch, and that alone. Congress could not delegate the power to the President to be used whenever he might deem it expedient to make war.

Mr. BUTLER explained he had not intended to invest the President with power to make war.

Mr. BINGHAM submitted to the candid judgment of the House and the country whether the very terms of the substitute, giving the effect of law, did not give the President the power to make war.

Mr. ROBINSON replied to Mr. BUTLER. He knew his heart was right. He had an utter scorn and contempt for any party or man who went mousing around for some insignificant enemy on whom to hurl the strength of our military power. The gentleman asked him why he brought in Ireland upon every subject. In reply to the gentleman, he would tell him that he had uttered nothing at all on Ireland since he had taken his seat here, but he intended to say a few words on that subject hereafter, if he could get the Speaker's eye, and before his brief career in this hall was ended. He only mentioned Ireland once and that was at the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BANKS,) when a resolution of sympathy for Crete was reported, and he had moved to insert Ireland; but Ireland was left out, and the resolution of sympathy for Crete was signed by the President. He had tried to arouse attention to the fact that Ireland was the bastile for the imprisonment of Americans without being able to summon a blush of shame, and to-day two American citizens, COSTELLO and WARREN, are confined for fifteen years for words spoken and acts committed in the United States. They did not even spit on the soil. He would tell the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) that this involved the honor of his Commonwealth, and yet the gentleman was going round protecting everybody else. If you will give Ireland a fair field she will lick England any day. She has more brave and disciplined troops than England has, and more than half of the British troops belong to Ireland.

Mr. MAYNARD could not agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts that we have no precedent for a proceeding like this under consideration. He thought we had more than one precedent. The Monroe Doctrine declared a protectorate to all Governments on the American continent. Besides, they had the authority to assert the doctrine by virtue of the declaration of our National Conventions and by the imperial power of the ballot-box more than once announced. We established a protectorate over Mexico when we declared that the Empire of MAXIMILIAN should not be established in that country. It was not a protectorate of arms, but of high moral purpose. At the close of the nineteenth century this was more powerful than arms. In all the attempts to establish republican institutions in Spain, France and Portugal, there has been a hostile influence at work. That influence is found on the banks of the Tiber undermining and overthrowing these Republics. It is that power which prompts the disturbances and animosities in the South American Republics, and that power attempted to put MAXIMILIAN on the throne of the Montezumas. It was that power which kindled disturbances in the unfortunate Island of St. Domingo. Now at this time, in this juncture of affairs in that beautiful and heaven-scorned region, the people turn to America and ask us to interpose in their behalf as we did so effectually in the case of Mexico. That was what the resolution meant, and nothing more. He was ready to extend our moral influence to St. Domingo or any other island when they ask for like aid. He thought, with all deference to the gentleman from New-York, Mr. ROBINSON had better bring in a separate proposition for Ireland.

Mr. WOODWARD said that ever since CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS had discovered this country these islands have been considered a part of this continent geographically, and they ought to be so considered. He believed we needed these islands for commercial purposes. He believed our fathers considered them a part of the country, and when they spoke of a Continental Congress, and called their money "Continental," he supposed they embraced these islands as in fact belonging to our political future. He had spent his life in trying to carry out the principles of his fathers. While he believed they included these islands in continental times, he would acquire these islands in a manner worthy of ourselves, either by fair and open negotiation, or conquer them by the military power. He would not steal them as the resolution proposed; and just so much as he approved of their acquisition by honorable means, just so much he disapproved of the plan which the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed. His proposition for intervention would end in war. We should engage all our energies in paying off our national debt. Unless we get rid of the debt we will have no Republic of our own to sustain. We must avoid all entangling alliances. He moved to lay the Resolution and all pending amendments on the table.

Mr. BANKS was allowed to say a word. This was a subject which could not be avoided by laying it on the table. By the providence of God and the movements of this great nation, it is forced upon us. He asked the House to continue the debate for a reasonable time, and then have a vote upon it.

Mr. WOODWARD said, with every disposition to accommodate the gentleman, he would not withdraw his motion.

The House then laid the whole subject on the table—yeas 125, nays 36—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Burr, Cake, Callis, Cary, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Coburn, Cook, Corley, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Delano, Dockery, Dodges, Eckley, Ela, Ferris, Field, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Goss, Gravely, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Heaton, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hubbard of West Virginia, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kelley, Kerr, Kitchen, Koontz, Lash, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Loughridge, Marshall, McCarthy, Marvin, McCormick, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morehead, Morrell, Mungen, Newcomb, Newsham, Niblack, Nicholson, Norris, O'Neill, Perham, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Poland, Polsley, Randall, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Stover, Taber, Taffee, Thomas, Tift, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodward—126.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Deweese, Driggs, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Kansas, French, Garfield, Gove, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Maynard, Mullins, Plants, Price, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Sypher, Twitchell, Vidal, Washburn of Indiana, Whittemore, Windom, Young—35.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to restrict and restrain the franking privilege.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, wanted the bill passed at once, but the House did not acquiesce. He said the bill was to do away with the *fac simile* frank, by which the Post Office Department lost a million of dollars a year in revenue.

ORGANIZATION OF ALASKA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Alaska. It provided for a Governor, Secretary, Legislative Assembly and Judiciary. If no gentleman desired to speak on the subject, he would move the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that to-day a proposition had been introduced for the protection of various foreign islands among the earthquakes, and now the gentleman from Ohio proposed to work among the icebergs and erect a Territorial Government in Alaska, where there are not more than fifty white men outside the army, to impose on the United States an annual expense of not less than $50,000. Before he voted on the bill he wanted the gentleman to submit some observations, and tell the House whether there was an absolute necessity for such a Government. For himself, he could see no such necessity. All we want is military protection, which is afforded without additional expense to keep up the army. He then referred to the eighth section of the bill, which, he said, was an extraordinary one. If there be any value at all in Alaska it was in the seal fisheries. The Island of St. Paul was the only home of the fur-bearing seal in the world. This eighth section authorized the Legislative Assembly to make provision by law concerning the seal and beaver, taking away the jurisdiction of the United States, leaving in the hands of half a dozen speculators the power to make our laws and take possession of the seal fisheries. He undertook to say there was one controlling influence brought to bear in this bill. He knew what influence was brought to bear on the Committee on Commerce for a monopoly of these fisheries.

Mr. FERRIS offered a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to make a treaty with any European, Asiatic or African Power, giving the territory to whoever will accept of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELIOT moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill.

Mr. PRICE said as we cannot get rid of Alaska, he hoped the military rule in the Territory would be continued.

Mr. ASHLEY, in reply to Mr. WASHBURNE, said, we were bound to protect the inhabitants of the Territory. The eighth section was not interpolated at the instance of schemers around the Capitol. It was put in by a Senator who had the unanimous approval of the Committee on Territories. So far from granting special privileges to any party, it provided that the Legislative Assembly should at its first session pass a law for the protection of the fur-bearing animals.

Mr. CHANLER offered an amendment that it is made the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to colonize a portion of said territory by transporting thither from the United States all persons convicted in any State or Territory of crime and condemned to hard labor for a term of years.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the bill was laid on the table. Ayes 95, nays 26.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The bill to provide for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara was taken up as the special order. Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, having the floor, consented that the subject be passed over until to-morrow, when he will speak in favor of the proposition.

INDIAN LANDS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. CULLOM in the chair, when Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, made a speech against the Senate policy of bartering vast tracts of the public domain to monopolists under the operation of the treaty-making power. He said where the people own the soil, the country can resist external foes and overcome internal dissensions. Land monopoly is the Nemesis which pursues and will overtake all Governments and people who build injustice and rapacity into systems. Reviewing the public land system of the United States, he said the preëmption act of 1841 laid bonds on the future. The acts of 1853–54 gave stability to the homestead policy and corrected abuses. Since the war closed, Congress has placed 50,000,000 acres of public lands in rebel States under that system. From 1862 to June 30, 1867, entries under various acts have covered 7,000,000 acres, a total of 57,000 farms of 160 acres. Within the late insurrectionary States, in less than two years 225,840 acres have been disposed of under homestead entries. Alluding to the advantages of that system, Mr. CLARKE said that 30,000,000 acres of the public domain are still in the hands of speculators. In addition Government has donated to Pacific railroads 124,000,000 acres. Other railroads, 57,000,000 acres. To the States, and already selected as swamp land, over 60,000,000 acres. Nine million six hundred thousand acres have been granted the States for Agricultural Colleges, which have or will be sold by scrip, and thus pass into the hands of speculators. An enormous aggregate of at least 225,000,000 acres is in the hands of railroads and other railroad monopolies. Properly settled it would yield 1,750,000 farms of 160 acres. The public domain is a trust we hold for the world's poor, and no sound reason exists why it should be thus despoiled. Mr. CLARKE denounced the practice of bartering away by the Senate, under the shallow pretence of exercising a treaty making power, of vast tracts of land occupied by Indians, and said it had been done in respect of Kansas lands and others in the secrecy of Executive action at the other end of the Capitol. The control of the public lands is delegated to Congress by express provision of Congress. One-fortieth of the area of Kansas has been ceded to a few corporations and individuals, by treaty. If other pending treaties are ratified, one-ninth of the State will be similarly absorbed. One million seven hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and fifty acres have thus been granted to a few individuals, three of whom obtained about 800,000 acres. He presented authentic tables showing the status of the Osage lands and the Cherokee neutral lands, and said if the pending Osage treaty shall be confirmed by the Senate, 8,003,202 acres, enough to make 50,200 homesteads of 160 acres each, and sustain a population of 1,000,000, will be swallowed up by a monopoly. He alluded to the injustice thus meditated against Kansas, and declared that this gigantic attempt to plunder, along with schemes already consummated, would wrest from the settlers 9,774,559 acres of land in desirable portions of the State, and from Kansas values of not less than $30,000,000. Though comparatively undeveloped to-day, greedy speculators, watching the secret sessions of the Senate, see in the vast natural resources of Kansas, colossal fortunes easily secured through the corrupt chicanery of the treaty system. Mr. CLARKE referred to a resolution adopted by the last Republican State Convention of Kansas, asking that these lands be opened to actual settlement, and to his own renomination and reëlection, upon this, among other issues, by a majority of over 16,000 votes, avowing his purpose to resist any encroachment upon the principle of free homesteads, the preservation of the public domain for the occupation of actual settlers.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

The New Conservative Movement—Republican Memorial to Congress.

The memorial to Congress adopted by the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond, Va., is as follows:

RICHMOND, Jan. 7, 1869.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Understanding that a committee of prominent citizens members of the Conservative Party of the State of Virginia, are about to visit Congress for the purpose of urging that body to take such action as will secure, in their judgment, the restoration of the State of Virginia to the Union of represented States, we desire to be heard on the same question. As Republicans of Virginia, we cordially and earnestly unite in a request for such legislation as may enable us as speedily as possible to adopt a new Constitution, and thereby restore the State to its appropriate relationship to the Federal Government. We have repeatedly pledged ourselves to the removal of the disabilities of all the citizens of this State who cordially unite in a sincere effort for the restoration of the State under the principles of the Reconstruction acts. There has been no abatement of our confidence in the wisdom and justice of such a course, but we are unwilling to remove disabilities or place power in the hands of those lately in rebellion until satisfactory evidence is furnished that those to be relieved have performed the part which was made a condition precedent to their relief. While not inclined to question the truth of the statements made by such individuals as to their present intentions, nor to impugn their motives of good faith, we cannot but remember that a great majority of all the persons who are now asking amnesty have ever since the surrender of the armies of the Confederacy protested in unmeasured terms their loyalty to the Government of the United States, as well as their desire for peace and restoration, and at the same time they opposed with remarkable unanimity the adoption of the Fourteenth Article and every other measure calculated to produce either amnesty to the individuals, or reconstruction, restoration and peace to the State; and even now they reassert their opposition to one of the most prominent results of the war—suffrage to the citizen without regard to race or color, agreeing to submit to it only as a price of their enfranchisement. In view of this fact we ask that amnesty shall not be granted or disabilities removed until after the Constitution is submitted to and an election be had by the people of the Commonwealth, for we believe that this event, which is likely soon to occur, will afford the best opportunity of ascertaining whether the great body of those seeking for amnesty are in such harmony with the Congressional plan of reconstruction as to render it proper that Congressional amnesty should be exercised in their behalf. We shall be able to determine whether factious opposition is to be continued; whether the freedmen are to be intimidated or interfered with in any way in the exercise of their newly-acquired rights and privileges; whether the Congressional plan of reconstruction is further to be resisted; whether bitterness, strife and animosity are to be continued, or to give place to harmony, justice and good feeling. We think it is not too much to ask that the professions now made should have the powerful support of consistent acts, and these be performed before universal amnesty be extended or personal disabilities removed.

The following addition was made to the report on motion of a member of the Club:

The serious lessons taught us by the result of the operations of the law of amnesty in the States of Maryland and Kentucky, and the betrayal of pledged faith in the States of Georgia and Louisiana, demonstrate the actual necessity of the adoption of the course recommended above, and has taught us the great necessity of being jealous of our rights as freemen.

Another Letter from Judge Davis.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

To the Editor of the Rochester Democrat:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment seen your editorial article in the *Democrat* of the 6th inst., entitled "The United States Senatorship;" in which you state that "Hon. NOAH DAVIS has withdrawn from the canvass for the Senatorship, and will use his influence in favor of the nomination and election of Gov. FENTON."

I feel compelled to say that so much of this statement as assumes that I shall use any influence in favor of the nomination and election of Gov. FENTON is altogether gratuitous, and without authority from me. I hope you will do me the favor to publish this note. Yours, respectfully, NOAH DAVIS.

Letter from Senator Sumner.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Senator SUMNER:

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 26, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 19th. I have no relations with the present Administration, and therefore know nothing of the principles which govern appointments made under it. Where the capability of the applicant is equal the policy of preferring the one who has served in the army has been sanctioned by the country, and I see no reason for believing that soldiers will not receive a proper recognition under the next Administration. Himself a soldier, the President elect will naturally be able to appreciate their claims and reward the deserving. CHARLES SUMNER.

The Appeal for the Cretans.

The Executive Committee for the New-York Cretan Relief Fund, appointed at a meeting of citizens held on the 8th inst., publish their appeal today, which is meeting with a liberal response. On the 24th of this month several of the leading clergymen in this City will plead the cause of the Christians of the East from their pulpits, and take up a contribution for the Cretan refugees. As authentic information has been called for, as to the actual condition of the Cretans at Athens, we publish the following letter from our Minister there, just received by the Treasurer of the New-York Cretan Relief Committee:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ATHENS, Dec. 15, 1868.

Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I am pleased to see that the Greek Consul in New-York has printed an appeal, and that a public movement is in contemplation to raise funds and clothing for the Cretan refugees in Greece.

Since I had the honor of serving on the New-York Committee, of which you were, I remember, a very efficient member, I have had the opportunity of testing, by personal observation, the condition and wants of the refugees in and near Athens. I can assure you that if New-York—noted for the benevolence and generosity of her citizens—can spare at this Christmas season any portion of her offerings for this object, it will be well applied, and if the promise of my personal superintendence in its distribution here will aid this charity, I will with the greatest pleasure engage myself to give it.

Although several thousand refugees have been induced to return to Crete, the demand for aid for those who remain is not the less pressing, from the fact that the supplies from abroad have materially fallen off, and at a season, too, when they are most required.

It may be an interesting fact to many that in the City of Athens alone over one thousand Cretan refugee children are fed, clothed and instructed in elementary knowledge by American residents here.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAS. K. TUCKERMAN.

The St. Andrew's Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fear you have derived your information respecting the forthcoming Burns' festival from a very erroneous source. The right to celebrate, in this City, the natal day of the great peasant poet of Scotland, does not pertain to the St. Andrew's Society. In truth, the members of that ancient body, whether in their individual or their corporate capacity, have never had anything to do with the arrangements for this celebration; and it is therefore unjust to blame them for protesting against the presence of ladies at a banquet which, from the outset, has been purely an American affair. I need not remind those who have attended the dinners of St. Andrew, *albeit* these have been unblessed by the rays of female beauty, how far remote have always been "scenes of boisterous and unseemly mirth."

A SON OF ST. ANDREW.

Daring Attempt at Robbery in Pine-street.

Yesterday morning one of those daring robberies which so frequently occur in the neighborhood of Wall-street, was attempted by two men, who nearly succeeded in obtaining possession of a box supposed to contain a large quantity of United States bonds and other valuable securities. The details of the attempt are very similar to those narrated in other cases, and are briefly as follows: About 10 o'clock A. M., JOSEPH DAVIDSON, *alias* "Theo Davis," and WILLIAM SPAULDING, entered the office of WILLIAM B. STRANG, a broker, doing business at No. 5½ Pine-street, and were preceded only a few seconds by the messenger of the broker, named WILLIAM H. HAGERMAN, an intelligent boy of 16 years, who carried a tin box containing several valuable deeds and railroad securities.

This box was deposited on a desk or table in the office by the boy, and before he or any one else could ascertain the purpose of the two visitors, DAVIDSON snatched up the box and darted out of the office. Young HAGERMAN, with a courage beyond his years, pursued DAVIDSON and attempted to arrest him, succeeding in doing so until the confederate SPAULDING intercepted him, and so rendered further pursuit fruitless. The alarm was, however, heard by Officer PELLET, of the Broadway Squad, and he succeeded in arresting DAVIDSON and in recovering possession of the box, with the contents intact. Officer FITZSIMMONS, of the First Precinct, came to the assistance of the assaulted messenger, and arrested SPAULDING also. The prisoners were subsequently taken to Police Headquarters, where DAVIDSON, being placed among a crowd of citizens, was at once identified by young HAGERMAN. Both DAVIDSON and SPAULDING were, during the afternoon, arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and remanded for examination, as the evidence was not quite complete.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health was to have held a special meeting yesterday morning, but a quorum not being present, the session was not convened.

Several of the Sanitary Inspectors have filed their resignations since the meeting of Tuesday last, and many applications have been made for vacancies occasioned by the wholesale retirement of dissatisfied ones. No one has been chosen to succeed Dr. DALTON.

The resolutions which caused this general dissatisfaction among the members of the Sanitary Corps, were adopted at a private meeting of the Board on the 29th ult., and read as follows:

Resolved, That the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Brooklyn shall severally devote their whole time to the service of the Board; they shall be in attendance at their respective offices of the Board in New-York and Brooklyn each day, during the designated official hours of this Board, (9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.,) unless absent on duties pertaining to their offices; and they shall hold no other office, nor any place of profit or emolument, without the express permission of the Board.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall devote at least eight hours a day to the duties of their offices, and as much additional time as the Board may from time to time direct; they shall report to the Superintendent weekly under oath; first, the number of hours devoted daily to inspections, the number of hours to preparing the reports, and the number of hours spent in visiting the central office in New-York and Brooklyn. They shall immediately and without delay report upon all special cases referred to them, and shall in no case allow any business or employment to prevent such inspection and report; they shall hold no other office nor place of profit or emolument without the express permission of the Board, and shall be at all times at the call of the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

The Board insists that the above order is not harsh or unjust, inasmuch as the regulations under which the present Inspectors received their appointments were even more stringent, requiring the members of that Department to devote their entire time to the business of the Board, and forbidding them to accept anp outside emoluments.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Rose Memorial Chapel and Industrial School, on Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was performed yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. It is intended to be occupied by one of the eight industrial schools established by the American Female Guardian Society. The building, which is partially completed, is brick, forty feet wide and eighty feet deep, and will be two stories high. It will cost $20,000. Messrs. CHAUNCEY and HENRY ROSE gave $10,000 toward the cost of erecting it, and more money is to be raised. The school which is to occupy the edifice is now located in an old dilapidated building in Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

The exercises commenced at 3:30 o'clock, and consisted of religious services, singing by the children of the school, and brief addresses by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. Dr. SABINE, Mr. REINKE and others. The corner-stone was laid by Mrs. ROSE, and under it were placed copies of the daily papers, of the *Advocate & Guardian* and of the annual reports of the Society for the past five years. At the close of the exercises the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction. A lady had her pocket picked during the ceremonies by a thief, who made his escape, although there were several stout policemen present.

The Seamen's Mission.

The missionaries of the Seamen's Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held their annual meeting Tuesday evening in the Sunday Schoolroom of the Church of the Ascension, Eleventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. Owing to the various and arduous duties of many of the Ministers, a slim number were in attendance. Rev. HENRY FISHER, Treasurer of the Bible Society, called the meeting to order, and after an impressive prayer, the object of the meeting was stated. The Secretary, HENRY P. MARSHALL, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the members of the various committees were called upon to report. Several highly interesting documents were read by various members of the Mission, showing the progress that had been made in the various chapels during the past year, all of which gave an encouraging stimulus to the association. After they had finished, Mr. FISHER (who had formerly been a member of the Mission) related many incidents connected with his charge, and especially the interest the wandering seamen take in the reading of the paper called *The British Workman*. The Society is in a very healthy condition, and it will not be many weeks before a vast seamen's chapel will be built and moored in the East River.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. BURRITT, and the meeting adjourned until the 10th of next month.

Children's Aid Society.

This Society gave two entertainments to children yesterday. The first was at the Thirteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 327 Rivington-street, at noon. One hundred and eight children were present, who sang, recited, and ate dinner, comprising chicken-pie, candies and oranges.

From the lodging-house connected with this school, thirty boys have gone out West during the last month.

The second entertainment was in the afternoon at the Eighth Ward Industrial School, No. 185 Spring-street. All but three of the scholars here are colored. There are a number of freedmen and freedwomen, over twenty years old, who are now learning to read. Others are young men working in saloons, who avail themselves of intervals of leisure to come here for instruction.

One hundred and twenty-three children were at the festival. The recitations were as good as usual. The singing was really extraordinary for power and excellence.

Addresses were made by Mr. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Society, and by Rev. Mr. REID and Rev. Mr. MINGINS. After that a turkey dinner was served.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Tuesday evening, as JAMES HEDGES, a non-resident of the City, and now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, was assaulted in the upper hall-way of premises No. 28 Rose-street, by WM. HEANEY, a native of Williamsburg, aged 23, a pilot boatman and a resident in the building. HEANEY seized HEDGES by the shoulders and held him while a companion named FRANCIS FOX, a native of Providence, and a boatman, took from their victim's pocket a wallet containing $28 in money. HEDGES seized HEANEY and detained him while FOX escaped. When the victim had reached the street with his prisoner, FOX came up and declared that he was the man who had taken the pocket-book, at the same time tendering it to HEDGES. The latter, deceived by this procedure, released HEANEY, when FOX dashed his clenched fist on HEDGES' mouth and knocked him down, both the thieves in the meanwhile escaping. On examining his pocket-book, HEDGES found that the contents had been abstracted. Officer TAYLOR, of the Fourth Precinct, was informed of the transaction, and soon after succeeded in arresting both of the accused. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate and held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

STOLEN GOODS.

Sometime since PHILIP METZ, armorer of the Fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was committed on a charge of stealing several articles from the armory, and among them a carpet valued at $200. This carpet was thought to be in the store of GUSTAV NATHAN, a second-hand dealer at No. 430 Seventh-avenue, but when a person went to make inquiries NATHAN said he had no carpets whatever in his store. Afterward Detective PHILIP REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, found the carpet secreted in the store of NATHAN, and he was therefore arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. A complaint having been made against him by ADDISON W. MAXWELL, the commander of the despoiled regiment, he was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Detectives TULLY and MURPHEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, brought in JOHN NORRIS and WILLIAM HERBERT, boys, aged 17 and 13 years respectively, on a charge of stealing two cloaks and a dress, all valued at $75, from the residence of CHARLES W. SCHWAB, No. 28 East Fourth-street, where NORRIS was employed. The prisoners were committed, in default of $500 bail each, for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A NOVEL THEFT.

MICHAEL LORTON was arraigned upon a charge of stealing a canal-boat. It was alleged by the agent of the Schuylkill Navigation Company that their canal-boat *Isaac Newton* had been sent from Philadelphia to this City with a load of coal in November last, and nothing had since been heard of her until yesterday, when she was found in the East River in charge of the prisoner. As the name of the boat had been hidden by boards bearing the inscription "*Hope of New-York*," thus changing the name of the craft, LORTON was committed to await examination.

THWARTED BURGLARS.

Officer SCHAFFER, of the Seventeenth Precinct, says that yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, he saw four men in Avenue A, near Fifth-street, acting in a suspicious manner. Finally two of the men passed around into Fifth-street, and the officer caught two of them in the act of emerging from the rear yard of the premises of MAX J. ZELLER, No. 71 Avenue A. A subsequent examination showed that the window of the basement had been broken open, and the officer having secured one of the men, who gave the name of JAMES WILLIAMS, the prisoner was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of burglary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARS IN BROADWAY.—Some time during Tuesday night a gang of burglars gained an entrance to the premises of HENRY SIEDE, fur dealer and manufacturer, on the second floor of No. 494 Broadway, through a rear window from the open yard of the premises fronting on Broome-street. As soon as they reached the office of Mr. SIEDE, the burglars commenced operations on the large iron safe, and punched a hole through the door near the lock, into which they must have poured a considerable quantity of gunpowder. After covering the safe with a multitude of fur robes, the charge of powder was fired by means of a fuse, and the door blown wide open. The thieves thus gained possession of a diamond ring valued at $700, and about $50 in money, with which they decamped, leaving behind them a large steel crowbar and half a dozen drills. The scene in the office, when the employes entered yesterday morning, was one of rare confusion, as the robes and furs were all scattered about and covered with the filings of the safe. No trace to the identity of the burglars has so far been obtained. There was a large quantity of loose mink furs in the store, and would, no doubt, have been taken had not the thieves been alarmed at the explosion of the safe charge.

A MAN STABBED.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer MCGILL, of the Fourth Ward, found a sailor, aged 23, who gave his name as FREDERICK JAMES GALWAY, lying on the track of the Second-avenue cars, in Peck-slip, apparently grossly intoxicated. The man was taken to the Station-house, in Oak-street, where an examination of his person was made, and as no injuries were apparent, he was sent down stairs to a cell. After daylight the prisoner was brought up to be taken to the Police Court, when it was discovered that he was bleeding from a serious stab-wound in the right thigh. He declined to tell who inflicted the wound, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he arrived in an exhausted condition. It is supposed, from papers found in his possession, that the man's real name is JAMES F. DALEY, and that he is a resident of Philadelphia, and one of the crew belonging to the steamship *Valley Forge*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening the Literary Society connected with the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held a mock murder trial, at their rooms, No. 300 East Broadway. Mr. T. J. SELLEW acted as judge, Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. E. K. KENNEDY as counsel for the defence. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the affair passed off with eminent credit to all concerned. On Monday evening next, Dr. VERRANUS MORSE will read an essay before a public meeting.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.—The first of a series of parlor entertainments for the benefit of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women was given Tuesday evening at the College, No. 187 Second-avenue. The parlors were fully occupied by a brilliant and intelligent company of ladies and gentlemen. The programme of the occasion was made up of musical selections, readings, recitations, &c., by able amateurs, whose efforts were very warmly applauded. This worthy institution is in need of the practical sympathy of the wealthy public, and should be fully supported in its good work.

ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.—The Atalanta Boat Club of New-York, which was organized in 1848, and enjoys justly great reputation in aquatic circles, held their annual meeting on Tuesday, 12th inst., when the annexed excellent Board of Officers was chosen for 1869: President, David Banks, Jr.; Vice-President, Wm. C. Mainland; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, Charles Devoe; delegates to Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, D. Banks, Jr., Russell Withers, M. D., J. W. Edwards; Captain, R. Withers; Lieutenant, W. C. Mainland.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BARCLAY-STREET.—At an early hour on Friday evening last a bold and daring robbery was perpetrated at the foot of Barclay-street, near the entrance to the Hoboken Ferry building, the victim being a respectable German citizen of Hoboken. As related by the sufferer to the Police of Hoboken, the facts are these: He was walking to the ferry at a rapid pace to catch a boat, when a stranger near him tripped him, when he fell on the street in the mud. He was there held by the stranger, who rifled his pockets of about $50 and then decamped.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of JOHN JOYCE, a native of Ireland, aged 47, whose death was the result of a fracture of the skull, sustained by him on the 5th inst., by a fall down stairs at his residence, in East Forty-sixth-street, while intoxicated. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the Wigwam Mission Sunday School, in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, will take place this (Thursday) evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Mr. THOMAS DARLING, and other gentlemen.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEES FOR 1869.—The following Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn have been appointed for 1869:

On Laws—Fisher, Cunningham, Whiting, Whitney, and Willard.

On Finance—Cunningham, Hathaway, Totans, Whiting, and McGroarty.

On Opening Streets—Willard, Hathaway, Totans, Campbell, and Keating.

On Assessments—Totans, Fisher, Finehout, Armfield, and Whitney.

On Grading and Paving—Nolan, Thorn, McGroarty, Clancy, and Keating.

On Water and Drainage—Finehout, Armfield, Totans, Stryker, and Nolan.

On Railroads—Guck, Armfield, Coffee, Richards, and Willard.

On Public Lands and Buildings—Whitney, Stryker, Guck, Keating, and Coffee.

On Supplies and Expenses of Departments—Clancy, Whiting, Elliott, Hathaway, and Campbell.

On Schools, Arts and Sciences, and Truant Home—McGroarty, Stryker, Finehout, Guck, and Totans.

On Lamps and Gas—Clancy, Travis, Elliott, Coffee, and Keating.

On Ferry and Water Rights—Coffee, Thorn, Whitney, Richards, and Campbell.

On Printing—Campbell, Whiting, Richards, Nolan, and Finehout.

On Rules and Election Returns—Whitney, Fisher, Cunningham, Travis, and Willard.

On Salaries—McGroarty, Thorn, Guck, Hathaway, and Campbell.

On Docks—Nolan, Stryker, Elliott, Whiting, and Clancy.

On Government Property and Claims—Richards, Thorn, Elliott, Fisher, and Guck.

The Special Committee on the Proposed Extension of Prospect Park—McGroarty, Whiting, Willard, Whitney, and Thorn.

EXTENSION OF PROSPECT PARK.—The following preamble and resolution were introduced in the Board of Supervisors yesterday, and on being read were laid over for one week:

Whereas, Among the causes to which is to be attributed the present high rate of taxation in the First, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of Brooklyn, foremost is the fact of being required annually to raise upon said wards sums of money to meet interest on bonds issued for the cost of Prospect Park; and,

Whereas, There has already, within the past five years, been raised upon said wards for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of $858,705 73, adding greatly to the burdens of the tax-payers of the district aforesaid; and,

Whereas, The residents and tax-payers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of said city and the town of Flatbush enjoy signally with those of the wards just mentioned, the benefits and advantages accruing from said improvement; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the cost and expenses of Prospect Park should be borne and paid for equally by the tax-payers of the several wards and towns mentioned, and that proper effort should be made by the Park Commissioners of said city and by the Common Council thereof to have the several acts relating to said Park so amended as to make the cost and expenses of the same a charge upon the wards and town as aforesaid.

HOW CONTRACTS ARE MANIPULATED.—In the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday a communication was received from Supervisor WM. J. CROPSEY, of New-Utrecht, representing that he was a member of the Military Committee in 1868; that among the proposals for building an armory in the Sixteenth Ward, that of JAMES DUFFY, for mason work, for the sum of $44,278 was received; that on the 12th of October a contract was signed by Supervisors DUGAN and MURPHY with DUFFY, for mason work, for the sum of $54,278, the subscriber not being present. Supervisor CROPSEY also sets forth that about the 27th October, 1868, a contract was signed by the same Supervisors with Mr. PARRATT for $19,250 to furnish Dorchester stone for the said building, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, or of the Board, and without any competition. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN SOLDIER.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of WM. B. READ, a survivor of the war of 1812, whose death was noticed in the TIMES of Tuesday last, took place from his late residence, No. 40 South Fifth-street, E. D. A numerous company of mourners were present, including representatives of the veterans of 1812, and also of the New-York Post Office officials and employes, who evinced deeply their grief at the loss of one so highly esteemed. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, pastor of the South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, with which the deceased was connected.

THE ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday night a number of gentlemen, property-owners and residents of New-Lotts, opposed to the annexation of the whole or part of that town to Brooklyn, met at the Howard House, East New-York, and after some discussion resolved that application be made to the Legislature for a village charter, and a committee was appointed to call a meeting of the inhabitants as soon as possible.

SERMON BY OLIVER DYER.—On Sunday morning next, Mr. OLIVER DYER, of this City, will deliver a sermon in Rev. J. HYATT SMITH's Lee-avenue Baptist Church. His subject will be "Practical Religion; What it is, how to get it, and how to keep it." Mr. DYER's plain, matter-of-fact style of dealing with every topic which he undertakes to talk about, will doubtless interest those who may take the trouble to go and hear him.

SALE OF FAST HORSES.—The fast horses formerly owned by R. D. BOGART, the absconded Paymaster's Clerk of the United States Navy, were sold by United States Marshal DALLON yesterday. They were appraised at $2,500, but were bought by Paymaster CLARK of the Navy-yard for $900.

VETO POWER WANTED.—The Kings County Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Law Committee to report as to the propriety of establishing a veto power over the Board, and as to the proper person to exercise it.

PRISONERS TO BE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The present Legislature will be asked to pass a law authorizing the Judges of the Kings County Courts to send prisoners to the Penitentiary who are sentenced for terms less than five years.

A GOOD RESOLVE.—On motion of Supervisor CROPSEY, in the Board of Supervisors yesterday, it was resolved that hereafter the Kings County Treasurer pay no bills for work done by contract on buildings in process of erection by the county unless the certificate is signed by the architect and all the members of the committee.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Copeland vs. Racoon Mountain Coal Co.	41—Frith et al. vs. Campbell et al.
2—Jackson vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	42—Devoe et al. vs. Marchant et al.
10—Fessenden vs. Swift.	43—Hughes et al. vs. Rendall.
12—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	44—Bishop vs. Taggart et al.
13—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hoppock et al.	47—Hatch vs. Brewster.
14—Olmstead, President, &c., vs. Ackerman.	50—Lawrence et al. vs. Williams et al.
16—Willetts et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	51—Butler vs. Truslow.
40—Bradley, ex'r, &c., vs. Mutual Benevolent Life Ins. Co.	52—Levett vs. Barton.
	53—Osborn vs. Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.
	54—Butt vs. Cameron.
	55—McRoberts vs. Waddell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
983—McCready vs. Leary et al.	1001—Ontario Bank, vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
975—Springer vs. Dwyer.	1011—Bunge et al. vs. Schmidt et al.
1031—Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. vs. Great Western Mar. Ins. Co.	1013—Jackson vs. French.
461—Holdrege vs. Webb.	1017—Clason et al. vs. Watts et al.
967—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1019—Pino vs. Webb, Ex'r, &c.
969—Clark vs. Pinckney.	1023—Trundy vs. Brown et al.
973—Davis vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.	1027—Connell vs. Walton.
981—O'Sullivan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1035—Gentil vs. Spofford et al.
997—Fowkes et al. vs. African M. E. Church.	1037—Baker et al. vs. Fritz.
999—Malone vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1045—Gerhard vs. Freggamy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
69—Faile et al. vs. Mackey et al.	174—Archer et al. vs. Shultz et al.
73—Oppenheimer vs. Atwater.	175—Strauss et al. vs. Perbrutter.
108—Stiles et al. vs. Meyer et al.	208—Purves et al. vs. Minturn et al.
142—Cummings vs. Gregg.	209—In re. Wood, &c.
151—Dengel vs. Dengel.	239—Lewis vs. Mead.
152—Pepin vs. Lachenmayer	

Call No. 240—Cranston vs. Plumb et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, P. J., Brady and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

General Term calendar continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1320—Gorth vs. Runk.	1403—Veiller vs. Bertrand.
1289—Piaget vs. Coffee.	1412—Mabb vs. Clark.
1400—Nesbitt vs. Peters.	1415—Allemaine vs. Smith.
1367—Adamson vs. McDermott.	1416—Dowling vs. Jones.
1405—Baker vs. Lewis.	1416—Blumenthal vs. Adler.
1408—Wilson vs. Smith.	1417—Green vs. Guider.
983—Hooney vs. Garland.	1418—Tutle vs. Herold.
1336—Kahn vs. Watts.	1419—Case vs. Lent.
1350—Green vs. McTenan.	1420—Hastings vs. Tate.
1273—Handy vs. Dunkle.	1421—Brenner vs. Twinzmann.
1174—Young vs. Curtis.	1422—Kallaher vs. Georgi.
1365—Stenhouse vs. Putnam.	1423—Shay vs. Simon.
1373—Townsend vs. The Cong. Beth. Ham. Church.	1424—Hitch vs. Rolfe.
1378—Claflin vs. Marks.	1425—Davis vs. Stern.
	1426—Flaville vs. Bostwick.
	1427—Carpenter vs. Cosgrove.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. James Devine, burglary.	The People vs. David Tucker, larceny from person.
The People vs. Jas. Edwards, burglary.	The People vs. Alice Dixon, grand larceny.
The People vs. Andrew Wheeler, burglary.	The People vs. John Hennessy, burglary.
The People vs. Frank Schultz, attempt at larceny.	The People vs. Lizzie Wehmann, larceny from person.
The People vs. Daniel J. Logan, grand larceny.	The People vs. John Smith, burglary.
The People vs. James Masterson, grand larceny.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

INSURANCE—POLICY—EXCEPTION—LOSS—THE RULE AS TO PREDOMINATING CAUSE.

The Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John P. Tweed*.—The plaintiffs insured the defendant against loss or damage by fire to the amount of $68,344 on 1,390 bales of cotton, contained in a warehouse at Mobile, Ala., for one month from the 20th of May, 1865. The policy contained an exception, to the effect that the Company would not be liable for loss by fire occasioned by "any invasion, insurrection, riot or civil commotion," or by "any military or usurped power, explosion, earthquake or hurricane," nor for "loss of any property of any description by theft during or subsequent to any fire which may occur." On the 25th of May an explosion of powder and fixed ammunition occurred in the Marshall Warehouse, opposite the warehouse of the defendant in error, which, by direct or indirect communication, caused the entire destruction of defendant's warehouse and cotton. The Judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana held that under the policy the principle *causa proxima, non remota spectatur* applied, and that upon this consideration the fire which consumed the cotton did not happen or take place by means of any explosion, and gave judgment for the plaintiff below, the defendant here. From that judgment a writ of error was taken to this Court, where the question to be settled is whether the risk insured against fire, or that of the exception, is to prevail. The plaintiff in error submits that by the proofs these propositions of fact are established: that by the direct blow of the explosion the walls of the defendant's warehouse and of circumjacent buildings were thrown down, and their contents, including the cotton, opened to the flames, and that by the direct blow of the explosion a fire was lighted which in its march spread, embraced and consumed the cotton insured. As matter of law, it is contended that the rule of the decision below has been proved to cover some fallacies, and that the most celebrated Judges have given a contrary application of the maxim upon identical states of fact. The question whether nearness of time or closeness of efficiency in the competing causes satisfied the maxim, and the still larger controversy as to what secondary and subordinate agencies were to be treated as swallowed up in a predominating cause, have resulted in closer practical definitions of the desired discrimination, which may be trusted as the considerate and practical rules of the law in the premises. They are thus stated by Mr. Phillips: I understand the result of the jurisprudence to be, that in case of the concurrence of different causes, to one of which it is necessary to attribute the loss, it is to be attributed to the efficient, predominating peril, whether it is or is not in activity at the consummation of the disaster. (1 Phil. Ins., sec. 1,132, p. 677.) The insurers in this cause secured for themselves exemption from liability, although fire was the immediate, direct and exclusive agent of destruction operating on the insured property, and although the relation which explosion bore to this consummating cause was merely the opening cause, by means of which the destroying fire should happen or take place. The defendant in error sustains the view of the Court below, contending that there was a loss by fire, as the direct cause, and that the explosion was a cause too remote to affect his right to recover on his policy.

Wm. M. Evarts for appellants; Sullivan, Billings & Hughes for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE COTTON CASE—LAW OF FORFEITURE.

The United States vs. *Vernon K. Stevenson*.—The testimony for the Government in this case having been closed, the Court desired to hear on what grounds the Government claimed to recover.

Mr. Phelps, for the Government, stated his points to be that this cotton was forfeited to the United States under the Non-intercourse acts, by being removed from one State to another, even though both States were in rebellion; that the forfeiture accrued at the time of the commission of the offence; (The United States *vs.* 56 barrels of whisky, 15 Am. Law Reporter, p. 32; Caldwell *vs.* The United States, 8 How., 381;) that the right to the goods being in the United States, an intermeddling with them afterward is a conversion, especially if it be by the party whose acts caused the forfeiture; and that the rule that a statute which declares a forfeiture must provide the remedy would not apply here, where the defendant had by his own act prevented the United States from pursuing the course provided by the statutes of non-intercourse.

The Judge then said that he should instruct the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, and gave his views on the law as follows:

In the first place, the entire right of the Government rests upon municipal statutes, and nothing else. The Government seeks to make the case equivalent to the case of a capture on land. But this is not a suit *in rem*, for the recovery of property captured on land, thereto, and it does not fall within the class of captures made on the high seas, *jure belli*, which follows the law of prizes. Now, the law has been settled by repeated adjudications in reference to captures of property on land, claimed thereby to be forfeited to the Government under the operation of the rules of war, and this case is sought to be made equivalent to that; otherwise there is no foundation whatever for the action. The ground here taken is that the Government may recover in this case precisely as if it had the cotton now under seizure; that the defendant has taken the cotton and disposed of it, and that it can be recovered by law. Now, as early as 1811, case of the United States *vs.* Browne, it was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that the seizure of enemies' property as prize of war upon land, *jure belli*, was not authorized by the law of nations, and the claim to it could be only upheld by the municipal laws of the nation seeking the forfeiture. That decision was approved by Justice Nelson in the Circuit Court in this District, in the case of the prosecution against 1,756 shares of stock of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, belonging to Leroy N. Wiley. And in that case Judge Nelson cited the case of the United States *vs.* Brown, and he held that the case came under the act of August, 1861; May, 1862, and July, 1862. This was a suit *in rem*. And in speaking of the acts of Congress in reference to suits under these acts, Judge Nelson remarked that the act expressly provided that all such proceedings should conform to proceedings in Admiralty cases, and that it was the intention of these acts that proceedings for condemnation and forfeiture of property should be analogous to proceedings in prize cases for the forfeiture of enemies' goods seized upon the high seas. Judge Nelson's conclusion was that all those acts which have been alluded to from 1861 down, were nothing but an extension, by favor of Congress, to enemies' property upon land of the rule which, according to international law, would always applied to enemies' property seized on the high seas, and that the same rule should be applied to property seized upon the land. The purport, therefore, is that these rights, which the United States are now seeking to enforce in this suit, and the rights it would be seeking if it had seized this cotton or any other property under the law by proceedings *in rem*, are entirely different. The right it now seeks rests wholly and entirely on the statute, and nothing in the world can be claimed by the United States here but what that statute gives with reference to property on land. Prize property seized at sea is entirely different. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case in 3d Wallace, that commercial intercourse is prohibited by the act of July, 1861, and that such prohibition was not confined to the duration of hostilities and that forfeiture incurred during the continuance of hostilities may be enforced afterward. That was expressly decided in the case of the *Reform*. The decision in that case reversed the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the Maryland district to the contrary effect. Therefore, no doubt, in a proper case the Government can enforce an act of forfeiture incurred by the defendant in this case in respect to property now claimed, notwithstanding the President's proclamation with regard to the cessation of hostilities. There is no doubt about that. But the difficulty in this case lies back of all that, and it is this—that the Government fails to prove the first material allegation in the information in the case, which is that they are entitled to the possession of the property in such a manner that they have a right to enforce that right of possession in this action. The reason I take this view is this: The fifth section declares that all property *in transitu* shall be forfeited to the United States. Chief Justice Taney, in the Maryland district, decided that the clear interpretation of that section is that no property can be condemned under that section unless it was actually seized while in such *transitu*. Without passing on that point, I am not satisfied, notwithstanding the declaration of the fifth section of the act, that for the offence set forth the property "shall be forfeited to the United States," inasmuch as the claim is based upon the statute and the whole statute must be construed together, and therefore the ninth section must be considered in connection with the fifth. And the ninth section provides "that proceedings for the forfeiture of the property claimed must be pursued in any Court of the United States in any district where the property seized may have been taken and proceedings instituted, and such court shall have jurisdiction the same as if the seizure had been made in such district." My view of the statute is that it clearly contemplates that the forfeiture declared in the fifth section is to be enforced "only" by a seizure of the property, and that it cannot be enforced in any other manner. And inasmuch as the whole right is statutory, if Congress thought fit to limit the statutory right of the United States to a forfeiture, to be enforced by seizure only of the property, then the Government is so limited, and if it is unable to seize the property, its right, consequently, to the property not seized does not come into being. Congress has not gone further than to say, "You can have the property if you can seize it." But if by any reason the defendant himself, or any one acting for him, has so disposed of the property that the Government cannot seize it and become possessed of it, then the Government cannot enforce the forfeiture. This is entirely consistent with the argument of counsel, except that the power is limited which he claimed to be general; and while the Court, with counsel, understands it literally, it puts a different interpretation upon the statute from that put on it by the counsel for the Government. There have been a great many cases down to the last case decided, (8th Howard,) which lays down the law in general language, as cited by counsel. That decision must be considered as going no further than the question before the Court; and it is contrary, in my judgment, to sound principle and reason—certainly there has been no case which sustains it—that the United States can enforce a forfeiture of property in a suit of the kind now before the Court, by claiming that the forfeiture, as between the defendant and the Government, was complete and perfect at the time of the commission of the offence, without any judicial proceedings against either the property or the defendant at the time. Even if this was so under some statute—I do not think it can be so under the statute of 1861. I think the forfeiture described by the fifth section of the act, taken in connection with the ninth section, is a forfeiture that can be enforced only by a seizure of the property *in rem*, and therefore cannot be enforced in this action, even if the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury are to be considered as coming under judicial notice. Even assuming that this property would be forfeited by the effect of these regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the act of 1862, still that act is subject to the same construction as the act of 1861, for, though it declares that the property which shall be seized in violation of the Treasury regulations shall be forfeited to the United States, yet the fourth section says: The proceedings for forfeiture accruing under the act shall be pursued in the mode prescribed by the eighth and ninth sections of the act of 1861, of which this is supplementary. So that in that sense the construction of the act of 1862 is precisely similar to that of 1861, and therefore the forfeiture must be interpreted as a forfeiture on proceedings for it, to be pursued in the manner prescribed in the ninth section, which expressly says "by seizure of the property," and in no other way. The next statute is that of August, 1861, and I consider these two acts as going together, because they are afterward coupled together in the regulations. The act of August only provides that if any person, during an insurrection, after the President shall have declared by proclamation that there is an insurrection, shall have or give any property to aid the insurrection, the President shall cause such property to be seized, condemned and confiscated, and the confiscation shall take place in the District or Circuit Court having jurisdiction in admiralty where the same shall be seized, &c. That statute does not declare forfeiture at all, but provides that the President shall cause the property to be seized, and unless he causes it to be seized the statute does not refer to it at all. Therefore it is plain there can be no suit instituted under that act unless the property is first seized. Then, there is the act of July 17, 1862, to insure the speedy termination of the rebellion. In it no forfeiture is declared. It only provides that the President may seize property and apply it to the support of the army of the United States. Now, it does not appear in this case that there was any property seized; and the theory upon which the information in the case proceeded—if the theory can be judged from what is appended to it, for the information embodies the affidavit in itself as part of the information, and from the construction to be put on both together, it is quite evident that the theory proceeded on is that the cotton was the property of the public authorities concerned in the rebellion, and that by virtue of the sovereign right of the United States they were the owners of it; that they became the owners of this property from the very moment that these rebel authorities claimed it. Whether you call this a succession or not is of no consequence; that is the theory of the information. If it was shown that this property did belong to these rebel authorities carrying on this rebellion, and calling themselves a Confederate Government; if this were proved, then the right of the United States, by virtue of its being the sovereign power, and these authorities being rebel authorities, would be paramount, and it would become the rightful owner of the property, independent of municipal statutes, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. And the right of the sovereign authority of the United States would undoubtedly make a conversion of the property in this case a tort, and make it a wrong against the immediate right of possession by the United States. But there is no testimony to this effect in the case. On the contrary, the evidence is quite clear that none of the cotton which the Government claims here was ever the property of the so-called Confederate Government, or of any subordinate Government, State or other Government in rebellion or hostility to the United States. So, as I before remarked, the difficulty lies at the very threshold of the case—that the claim to recover rests on the statute, and, in my judgment, is not supported by the statute, even conceding all the facts to be as shown by the Government; and, therefore, it will be the duty of the Court to instruct the jury that on both the facts and the law the claimants cannot recover, and that the verdict will be for the defendant and against the Government. I should hesitate in so instructing the jury in a case of such importance, if it was not perfectly clear to me and if I was not entirely satisfied that the Government cannot recover under any circumstances. I therefore, gentlemen of the jury, under this view of the case, both as to the facts and the law, instruct you to render a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Seward, of counsel for the defendant, moved for a discharge of the attachment under which a large quantity of real estate was seized, but the Court declined to grant that motion at present.

A stay of proceedings for thirty days was given.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Phelps; for the defendant, C. A. Seward and J. E. Ward.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

REMOVING WHISKY ILLEGALLY.

The United States vs. *Jacob Dupuy and Moses Dupuy*.—The evidence that was offered in behalf of the defendants in this action was directed to show that the defendants had been engaged in connection with certain revenue officers in hunting up frauds, and that therefore their presence at the time of the removal of the spirits in question was in the interest of the Government.

The Judge, in charging the jury, said that there was no dispute about the whisky being under seizure, or that it was removed from the warehouse while under seizure; and there was but little dispute that the defendants were present at the removal, and he left it to them as a question of fact whether they assisted in the removal, or were merely there to watch the proceedings with a view of securing the forfeiture of the whisky.

The jury were out over an hour, but returned with a verdict of guilty against both the defendants, who were accordingly remanded into custody.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *Charles Harper*.—This case, in which the defendant is indicted for passing a $100 note, was called on. His counsel endeavored to have it postponed, but not succeeding, a jury was impanneled, whereupon the prisoner withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

A FAILURE OF PROOF.

The United States vs. *Richard Gerhart*.—This was an indictment for passing a counterfeit twenty-five-cent stamp. The evidence for the Government showed that in October last the prisoner went into a saloon kept by one Fritz, in Avenue A, in the evening, and called for a glass of lager, offering a twenty-five-cent stamp, which Fritz took, but suspecting that it was bad, he followed the prisoner, who went into another saloon near by. Fritz then got an officer, and they watched the prisoner through the window and saw him call for a glass of lager and offer another twenty-five-cent stamp in payment, whereupon they went in and arrested him. On his person were found two more twenty-five-cent stamps, and all four were proved to be bad; but the witnesses were not able to identify which was the one passed upon Fritz.

The prisoner's good character was conceded. His counsel, Judge Stewart, asked for a verdict of acquittal on the ground that the stamp which he was alleged to have passed on Fritz was not identified.

The Court, after hearing counsel, directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal and discharged Gerhart after giving him a sharp admonition to take warning from the narrow escape he had had.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. *Joseph Barnabo*.—The prisoner, who was indicted for passing counterfeit fractional currency notes, withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty.

The United States vs. *Daniel Coffee*.—The prisoner was indicted for having counterfeit fractional currency in his possession with intent to pass the same, &c. The facts of the case were, that the prisoner was arrested in October last, and that on being searched at the Police Station, a quantity of counterfeit fractional currency notes were found upon him. These were placed upon the desk at the Station, when the prisoner suddenly seized them and attempted to escape. He was, however, recaptured, and held to answer this indictment.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner has just served a term in the State Prison for a similar offence.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Bell; for the defendant, Judge Beebe.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

United States vs. *John Sands*.—The accused, John Sands, was arrested on the 13th inst. at Morrisania, and taken before Justice Arthur B. Hauptman of that place, on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit money. On being examined ten 25-cent currency stamps were found in one of his boots. The accused said that the money was in part payment, at the skating rink, for a pair of skates, and that he placed them in his boot because he had found them to be bad, and feared an arrest if they were discovered on him. Justice Hauptman appeared against the prisoner. He was committed for trial.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *Patrick Kelly*.—The defendant was charged by John Meyer, a saloon-keeper of No. 399 Greenwich-street, with attempting to sell him counterfeit stamps on the 15th of September last. The case had been adjourned from the 9th inst. Mr. Meyer had been cross-examined by counsel for defendant, Ex-Judge Hall, and testified to having bought $6 50 in small change of the prisoner, which proved to be entirely spurious.

The case was adjourned to 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Owen Buckley and John Sands were arrested yesterday by Marshal Murray for passing counterfeit currency, and committed to jail for trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Geo. G. Barnard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE LITIGATION.

Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. *John A. Duff et al.*—This case came up to-day on an appeal from an order made by Judge BARNARD at Special Term, authorizing Mr. Duff to lease the Olympic Theatre to James E. Hays, his son-in-law. The cause was reached one day last week in its regular order on the calendar, at which time Judge G. G. Barnard declined to sit as a member of the Court for the reason that the majority of the General Term had determined to consider as in the case, certain papers in the shape of offers made by Barney Williams, C. D. Hess, of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, and Wm. E. Sinn, manager of the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, for the lease of the Olympic, which offers he, Judge Barnard, decided ought not to be entertained. Subsequently Judge Barnard determined that he would sit with the other Judges, hear the argument, and write an opinion. This explanation seems to be necessary after the publication of what transpired in this case last week.

Mr. B. C. Thayer, counsel for the appellant, commenced his argument by a statement of the case. He said Mr. Duff is in possession of the Olympic Theatre. He had been adjudged by the Court to be merely a mortgagee in possession, and a trustee for the creditors and the infant children of one Trimble, deceased, who formerly owned the theatre. In this action, in which judgment was rendered, he was appointed receiver of the theatre property. This is a joint application of Receiver Duff and Mr. Hays, his son-in-law, for a new lease of the Olympic. The moving papers consist of a petition of Duff and a letter from Hays asking Mr. Duff to allow him an opportunity to submit his views and his application to the Court for such lease. Mr. Hays stated the great expense he had incurred upon the theatre during the year, and asked for a renewal of the lease without any specific sum. Several affidavits of theatrical managers, two of them in Mr. Hays' employ, were produced, to the effect that the theatre was worth from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum. The appellant's papers show the facts to be as follows: 1st, That Duff did not give any public notice that the theatre was to be leased to the highest bidder after the expiration of the lease which Hays then had. 2d, That in April, 1867, Duff let the premises to Hays at $15,000 without the knowledge of the parties interested, though he had been offered $25,000. William E. Sinn, of Philadelphia, offered $25,000; Hess, of Chicago, offered $22,000, and Barney Williams offered to take the lease for one, two, three, four, or five years at $21,000, with such scenery and properties as belonged to the theatre. Mr. Thayer stated that after he, Williams, received a letter from Mr. Hall, (counsel for Duff & Hays,) he offered $25,000, with security, rather than not secure the property. Mr. Thayer urged that Duff & Hays, his son-in-law, acted in collusion. Barney Williams' valuation of the theatre for Duff was for the theatre alone. His subsequent offer includes the scenery and properties. This will explain why Mr. Williams' offer was greater than his valuation. No Court ought to permit the leasing of the theatre to Hays at $15,000, when others offer $25,000 and upward and give security for the rent in advance. The only question of which the Court would take cognizance, was how the estate could be made to yield the greatest revenue. The idea that Hays was to have some special privileges because he has incurred expenses was absurd, as he took the property with full notice that his claim would be contested. The order of Judge Barnard giving Duff authority to lease, does not provide for any security, and it nowhere appears that Hays has any property whatever. It being the duty of the Court and also of the receiver to make the estate yield the highest amount of revenue possible, all offers made up to Aug. 3, 1868, the date of the order appealed from, should have been considered both by the receiver and the Court, and it was error for the Court to disregard such offers as the Judge admitted had been made. Duff, the receiver, is an officer of the Court. He was appointed for the benefit of all parties who may establish rights in this action. It is the Court itself which has the care of the property in dispute. The receiver is but the creature of the Court. He has no powers except such as are conferred upon him by the Court. He must apply to the Court for liberty to bring or defend actions.

Mr. Hall, the Mayor, appeared as counsel for the respondent, and argued among other things that the order in question, made by Judge Barnard, was not appealable. In the course of his argument he went over with a statement of the facts substantially as above narrated. He contended that it was not what the lease of the theatre would be worth for one or two years, but what was it worth for its general reputation, to be conducted properly and with a view to an ultimate or prospective theatre in good standing. By way of illustration, he instanced several of the leading papers of this City, and asked what would they be without the men who have made the papers what they are? Theatrical managers, like other men, understand the value of these things. Sometimes managers actually throw away thousands and tens of thousands of dollars on scenery to bring out a particular play. Sometimes they make by it in the end; often they *lose*. Mr. Hall insisted at some length upon the point that the appellants here had no right to appeal.

Mr. Thayer made a few remarks in reply, and was proceeding to speak of the appointment of Mr. Duff as receiver, who had leased the property to his son-in-law, Hays.

Judge Barnard (interrupting)—Mr. Thayer, is it a crime for a man to have a son-in-law?

Mr. Thayer (promptly)—No, your Honor, not a crime to have a son-in-law, but I do regard it an offence against justice for a man who is a receiver to allow his own son-in-law to take from an estate moneys and put them into his own pocket. Such things ought not to be tolerated.

After some further desultory discussion, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For the appellant, Mr. B. C. Thayer; for the respondents, Mr. A. O. Hall.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The People, &c., ex rel. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, vs. *Francis Degnen*.—This case came before this Court on an appeal brought by *certiorari* from an order made by Judge Barbour, for the purpose of determining a question which is frequently arising as to the legality of commitments to the reformatory institutions. The respondent herein, Francis Degnen, having been convicted of petit larceny, his commitment was made out in the following words: "That the said Francis, for the misdemeanor aforesaid, whereof he is convicted, (it appearing to the Court that he is under the age of sixteen years,) be sent to the House of Refuge, there to be dealt with according to law."

This commitment Judge Barbour held to be void for indefiniteness as to period of imprisonment; that such period should have been within the statutory period of six months, and the omission was fatal.

Mr. H. A. Cram, counsel for the Society, argued that in this Judge Barbour was in error; that the House of Refuge is not a prison for punishment of criminals, but a great charity designed for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. The objects of the charity could never be reached by a simple sentence of six months' detention there. The purpose and object of its efforts prescribed by the statute creating it, required that the vagrant and criminal children should be under the charge of the institution for long periods of time. It was not contended by any one that the acts are unconstitutional. Powers like this had been repeatedly recognized by the Courts.

Judge Sutherland said it seemed to him rather strange that anyone's child, whether rich or poor, could be sent there for years for perhaps stealing a jack-knife, but still he did not see what answer there was to Mr. Cram's argument.

Mr. Hall, the Mayor, who happened to be in Court, waiting for another case to come on, said that the Court ought to give this case their serious attention. These cases were constantly occurring. He had found it so during all the years of his District-Attorneyship, and his successor would no doubt be compelled to encounter the same difficulties. It was of vital importance that the questions of law involved herein should be settled by the General Term of this Court.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For the relators, Mr. H. A. Cram. The case was not argued on the part of the respondent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE $20,000,000 ISSUE OF INTEREST CERTIFICATES OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Jenks vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company*.—This action was commenced a short time ago for the purpose of enjoining the payment of dividends upon certain stock of the Company, known as interest certificates. For certain purposes counsel deemed it necessary to obtain the affidavit of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Not being able to obtain the affidavit of that gentleman readily, an order of the Court was obtained whereby Mr. Vanderbilt was directed to attend before Mr. Redfield and be examined. This order was made in pursuance of one clause of the 401st section of the Code. The motion to-day was by the defendants to have this order vacated and set aside. In support of the motion an affidavit of Mr. Vanderbilt was read to the Court, in which that gentleman says in substance that on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., at about nine P. M., some person unknown to deponent, who gave his name as Mr. Ensign, called on him at the Manhattan Club, in this City, where this deponent was then engaged; that when said person came into the room where deponent then was, he stated that he wished deponent to make an affidavit in an injunction case in which the New-York Central Railroad Company was interested; that deponent told said person that the labors of the day were over, that he should not bother himself about any affidavit that evening, but was ready and willing to give him any affidavit which was true at any time after that night; that said person did not present an affidavit to deponent for his signature, nor did he inform deponent that he had in attendance any Commissioner or any other person authorized to administer an oath, nor was there any one in company with this person. Deponent further saith that he did not refuse otherwise than as herein stated to make any affidavit, and that the foregoing is a correct statement of all that transpired between the person calling himself Ensign. Deponent further saith that about one o'clock on the 6th inst. deponent was served with a copy of a subpœna to attend on the same afternoon to make his deposition before A. A. Redfield, referee; that it being inconvenient for him to leave the business in which he was then engaged, he sent a note to Mr. Redfield, saying he was willing to make his deposition, but could not come at that time.

Mr. Edward Ensign's affidavit was read in opposition, in which he says: I am the same person who requested Cornelius Vanderbilt to make an affidavit herein on Saturday last, and who subscribed the affidavit as to said request, dated Jan. 2, 1869; the facts stated in said affidavit I believe to be true. When I requested said Vanderbilt to make an affidavit touching what he knew about the issue of interest certificates of the New-York Central Railroad Company I was prepared to draw his affidavit if he had consented, being myself an attorney and counselor at law, and having, as I understood, a notary public within a short distance in readiness to administer the oath. Besides, I could have found within a few minutes any one of several notaries and would have done so. The precise language used between said Vanderbilt and myself was as follows: "Mr. Vanderbilt, I have called to request you to make an affidavit, to be used on the motions for an injunction against the New-York Central in Mr. Jenk's suit, of what you know in regard to the issue of interest certificates by the road?" His reply was, "If you will call at my office on Monday morning, Sir, I will talk to you about it." I replied, "You must excuse me, Sir, but the matter is pressing and I desire an immediate answer; the affidavit is to be used at once, and on Monday morning won't do." He then said, "I refuse to make any affidavit to-night, Sir;" when I bowed and said, "I am sorry you won't accommodate me." He replied, "I won't make any affidavit to-night," and left me. This is all that occurred. Said Vanderbilt did not say that he was or would be ready or willing to give an affidavit at any other time. His manner was decided, and I understood his refusal to be absolute.

After reading the affidavits some discussion ensued by counsel upon either side, when Judge Ingraham said he did not think the law contemplated that the application should be made to the witness at an unseasonable hour. He did not think the law contemplated there should be a written form of an affidavit presented. All that was necessary was that the party should be informed upon what point or subject his affidavit would be required. Mr. Vanderbilt had said that if Mr. Ensign would call upon him on Monday morning he would be prepared to give him information. Under all the circumstances the motion to set aside the order should be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS RECOMMENDING EMPLOYES.

John Hopkins vs. *Justice L. Buckley*.—This action was brought by plaintiff to recover damages against defendant to the amount of $7,000, and arises out of the following somewhat peculiar circumstances, as set forth in the plaintiff's papers: The defendant recommended to the employ of plaintiff one Lutman, as an honest and capable bookkeeper; Lutman was so employed by plaintiff, and while in his service abstracted from his business, as it is alleged, the sum for which this action is brought. It subsequently became known to plaintiff that, so far from being honest, this Lutman had, while similarly employed by defendant, abstracted from him the sum of $1,000. On this state of facts plaintiff brings his action, and seeks to apply the rule existing in cases of commercial misrepresentation of solvency—while on behalf of the defendant it is contended that the rule cannot apply in cases of dishonesty unless the act is immediate, as in such cases a *locus penitentia* may be inferred.

The cause was argued on demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that taking the facts as true, they do not constitute a cause of action. Decision reserved.

A. Oakey Hall for motion; A. J. Rogers and John Graham opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

THE LIEN LAW.

David A. Knapp, appellant, vs. *J. Romaine Brown and Anna M. Jackson, respondents*.—Anna M. Jackson, one of the respondents, leased to Brown, the other respondent, certain premises, on which he agreed to erect an extension as part of the rental. Brown contracted with Knapp to erect the extension, and, failing to pay the cost of the labor thereon, a mechanic's lien was filed against the premises. In proceeding to enforce this lien, the case was heard before a referee, who held that the circumstances created no privity of contract with Jackson; that she was not a party to the action, and refused to include her in the judgment. From the order confirming this report appeal was taken.

Held by the Court—That where ground is leased to a tenant with a stipulation to build thereon as a consideration of the lease, the tenant making the contract is deemed the owner under the operation of the Lien law, and against his interest therein alone can it be enforced.

R. S. Guernsey for appellant; W. L. and F. H. Cowdry for respondents.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CARRIERS LICENSED AT COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mary Torpey vs. *John S. Williams*.—This case, growing out of the loss of a trunk, is somewhat interesting to immigrants. Williams was consignee of the ship on which plaintiff arrived in this City. Her baggage was delivered with other to Capt. Hall, who is licensed by the Commissioners of Emigration, by whom it was never delivered to plaintiff, and was supposed to have been lost in transportation from the ship. Action was brought against the consignee of the ship as the party having the baggage in charge, but he seeks to shift the responsibility on Capt. Hall as a licensed public officer, and who, by the statute, is required to give bonds to the Commissioners. The question is, Against which has the plaintiff a legal remedy? The Court deemed the question an important one, and took the papers for consideration.

J. H. Harnett for plaintiff; Robert Andrews for defendant.

AN OIL SPECULATION—ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Susan Churchill vs. *Edward Bradley*.—This was an appeal from a judgment recovered by the plaintiff against Bradley under the following circumstances: The plaintiff says that in 1865 she was induced by defendant to take stock in "The Baxton County Coal and Oil Company" to the extent of $500, on the representation that the Company was making money and that the defendant would double her money for her. This being denied by the defendant, and the stock proving worthless, a trial was had, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed, and the case came up for hearing, principally upon exception to the admission of evidence taken upon the trial. It appeared that the representations were not made by the defendant, but by others who had also invested; and it was argued that the defendant was not bound by them. It was also urged that a mass of irrelevant testimony was introduced, under objection, to show that the plaintiff did not know what she was doing, and that the jury gave the verdict on the strength of such evidence, without reflecting that the plaintiff was a mere speculator, as well as the defendant. The decision was reserved.

George R. Thompson, Esq., for appellant; and J. D. Billings, Esq., for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hawk et al. vs. Thorn et al.; motion granted.

Haliday vs. Worsham et al.; motion denied.

In the matter of the claim of Henry A. Hurlbert, Trustee, &c., vs. The Estate of Wm. H. Crawford; motion to confirm the report granted, &c.

Several vs. Treuer; costs to be readjusted by the Clerk on two days' notice at the expense of the defendant, and if reduced to be credited on the judgment.

The People, &c., James J. Roosevelt, vs. Richard

B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.; motion granted for a mandamus.

Henry W. Clark vs. John J. Thomas and Daniel Winkens; receiver may sell the interest of Thomas & Co. in the property, subject to the chattel mortgage, whatever that may be.

Henning et al. vs. James F. Cummings; motion granted after sureties have justified on notice and been approved, and on payment of all charges of the Sheriff on the levy and payment of $10 costs of this motion.

Weinschenk et al. vs. Jacob Jawalawski; motion denied with $10 costs.

Lichtman vs. Mohem; motion granted.

Hart et al. vs. Wolf et. al.; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

Edwin S. Knickerbocker vs. Emma Knickerbocker; motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

John Egan vs. Herman Bolte; motion granted.

Herman Bomoard et al. vs. Alexander Goldstein; motion granted and order of arrest set aside on terms.

William E. Hay, Sr., &c., vs. Blanton Duncan; motion granted.

Thomas H. Wagstaff et al. vs. John J. Wicks; motion granted and cause referred.

In the matter of Charles Carlton, to be discharged from custody; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded to the custody of the Connecticut officers forthwith.

Philip G. Weaver et al. vs. B. Brainard; motion granted and order of arrest set aside with $10 costs.

Moritz Joseph vs. Conrad Mateu et al.; motion granted.

Anton Hesse vs. Michael L. Hiller; motion granted.

Adolph Kluender vs. James Lynch, Sheriff; motion granted.

J. Smith Nicholes vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted, with costs.

Mathew Snyder, Jr., vs. Sarah M. Chandler; motion granted.

Abner H. McCormick et al. vs. John B. Sarson; exception settled.

By Judge McCunn.

Seymour N. Marsh et al. vs. B. Frank Palmer; my order was as to referee's fees and stenographer's charges; I cannot change it.

By Judge Jones.

Emanuel Schlesinger vs. Ignatz Illiosky; order signed and filed in the Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Charles L. Rouse and William L. Shaw, two well-dressed young men, were indicted for burglary committed on the 1st of December last. Mr. Francis Chichester, keeping a tailoring establishment at No. 676 Broadway, testified that on the morning stated he discovered his back door forced, and a window open, and that upon information, he found the two prisoners in his sub-cellar. No goods had been stolen from his store. Officer Harding testified that, learning from Mrs. Eliza Oakley, of No. 2 Bond-street, that two men had entered the sub-cellar, he proceeded there with Officer Fairfield, and found the prisoners. Officer Fairfield testified similarly, and said that he had found the shutters at the back of the building burst open.

Mr. Chichester, on being recalled, said that he valued the goods in his store at $12,000.

Maria E. Shedd testified that she lived at No. 676 Broadway, and that the prisoner Shaw was her brother; he left home early in the evening, saying he would return at ten o'clock; he went to bed at that hour and locked the doors; about midnight, a Police officer awoke her and said her brother had been arrested; her brother worked in the shoe store of his father, in Broadway, near Thirty-second-street, and, during the absence of her husband, had occupied a room in the same building with her.

Susan Duffy, who had been living for some months with Mrs. Shedd as a boarder, corroborated the testimony of that lady. She also went to bed at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Eliza Oakley said she saw two men, during the evening of the 1st of December, mount a wall by means, successively, of a wagon and a shed, and drop into the yard of No. 676 Broadway; they tried the back-stoop door, and, after a lapse of fifteen minutes, one of them returned to the top of the shed and then jumped back into the yard; both then entered the cellar; she soon after saw a Police officer force the back window.

Officer Haggerty testified that, on hearing of the arrest of two men at No. 676 Broadway, he proceeded there with the Police Captain of his Precinct, and, pushing the back shutters open, entered.

Counsel for prisoners demanded an acquittal on the ground that there was no actual burglary, no evidence of an attempt at burglary, and that the prisoner Shaw had a legitimate right to enter a house where he resided, and bring a friend to sleep with him. He found himself locked out and tried to enter in the best way he could.

The District-Attorney said it was singular that the prisoners should have entered the subcellar in endeavoring to get into the house, and the evidence showed that an attempt at burglary was meditated, particularly as the prisoner Howe, at the time of his arrest, could give no satisfactory account of himself.

Judge BEDFORD, in his charge, said he was satisfied of the guilt of the prisoners, and a verdict was brought in of burglary in the third degree. They were sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

GRAND LARCENY.

Jules Bazin, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Judgment was suspended on account of good character given by Mr. Delmonico.

Mark Graham and William Kelly, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The case of David Newman, indicted for grand larceny, was postponed on account of the absence of witnesses.

BURGLARY.

James Smith and Lewis Fitzgerald, both boys, were convicted of burglary and sent to the House of Refuge for six months.

Walter Harris pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

FORGERY.

Wm. H. Edsall, an old offender, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Quinn, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was discharged at request of complainant.

Adjourned till to-day, at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13, 1869.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅜	24 Del. & Hud. Can..	132
4,000 U. S. 5-20C., '64.c	109	14 do........	132⅜
10,000 do........	108⅞	100 Cum. Coal Co......	36¾
60,000 5-20 C., '67........c	108⅛	100 Penn. Coal........	215
20,000 do........	108⅜	100 West. U. Tel.......	34
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	108⅝	500 Q. M. Co.........b30	23
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅝	500 do........	22⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s. Cur....	100¾	300 Pac. Mail........	123⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s new....	68⅛	100 do.........b30	124⅛
9,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c..	56	200 do.........b10	123⅝
10,000 do........	56½	10 Wells-Fargo Ex...	25
10,000 do.......2d call	56½	10 do........	26
5,000 Va. 6s, new......	58¾	100 U. S. Ex.........	43½
14,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L. R.	108	100 do.........b30	44
10,000 N. Car. 6s.......	65	100 Mer. U. Ex.......	13⅞
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s, new.......	62¾	300 N. Y. Cen........	156¾
11,000 do.......	62⅞	200 Erie.........	38⅜
10,000 do.......2d call	62⅝	100 Hudson........x-p	133¾
4,000 Missouri St. 6s.	87¼	200 Reading........	95
5,000 Missouri 6s, H. & st. Jo. Is.	88	800 do........	94⅞
		100 do.........b30	95
		700 do.........b3	95
19,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	67¾	20 Mich. So........	91⅝
1,000 do........	67⅞	200 do........	91
5,000 Ala. St. 8s, Bds	87	200 Clev. & Pitts......	84¾
5,000 do.....bet. call	87½	100 Chic. & N. W......	83¾
6,000 Erie 3d M......	88	100 do.........c	83½
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	92½	15 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	88
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. ex.	93	300 do........	87¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83¾	200 do........	87⅞
6,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78	41 Clev. & Tol......	104
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	93¾	50 do........	104⅛
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st...	96¾	50 Chi. & R. I......	126⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d...	85	100 do........	127
1,000 O. & M. Con. Bds...	85	100 do........	127½
20,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	79¾	50 C., C. Cin. & Ind. bet. call	75
15,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	50	100 Mil. & St. P......	72
1,000 B. & E. new bds.	100	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	92
6 Amer. Ex. Bank...	115	200 do.........b3	92½
50 Imp. & Trad. B'k..	127	200 Morris & Essex...	88
5 Park Bank........	150	20 P., Ft. W. & C...	120
48 Cent. Nat. Bank...	105¾	300 do........	119
29 Fourth Nat. Bk....	102⅛	100 do.........s60	118¾
30 do.....bet. call	102⅞	200 Chi. & Alton......	149
10 Bank of St of N.Y.	112	500 Ohio & Miss......	38⅞
15 Bank of N. Amer..	108	10 H. & St. Jo. Pf...	108
50 Bank of Commerce	120	100 Tol., W. & W......	63
5 Ninth Nat Bank..	109	100 do.....bet. call	63⅜

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅞	35 Adams Ex........	49
12,000 do........	111	100 Canton Co......	55
20,000 do........	110⅞	300 do........	55⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20s R., '64.	108⅜	300 do........	55¾
7,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	108⅝	100 P. M. St. Co......	123⅜
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	108⅝	600 do........	123⅞
25,000 do........	108⅜	100 Merch. Un. Ex.s30	13
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 new.....b30	108⅜	100 Erie........	38⅛
		300 do.........b60	39⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new	107⅝	100 Harlem........	133¾
132,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67	108⅛	100 Reading........	95⅛
10,000 do.........b3	108½	5 Panama........	340
10,000 do.........s3	108⅜	25 do........	342¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. b3	108⅝	100 Mich. Cen......	115¾
		200 Clev. & Pitts......	85
19,000 do.........b3	108⅝	25 Central Nat. Bk..	105¾
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅝	18 Shoe & Leath. B'k	125
2,000 do........	107¾	300 Chi. & N. W......	83⅝
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 R..	104¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	87⅞
10,000 do........	104½	200 Clev. & Tol......	104⅛
42,000 U. S. 6s. Cur....	100¾	100 Lake Shore......	101
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	25 do........	101⅜
20,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c..	56⅛	40 Chi. & R. I......	127
2,000 Virginia 6s, new..	58⅝	100 Mil. & S. P......	73⅜
5,000 do.....bet. call	58¾	100 do........	73⅝
8,000 N. C. St. 6s. new, bet. call	63	100 do.........b30	74⅛
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	92⅞
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	79¾	100 do.........b60	94⅛
20,000 do........	80	100 Tol. W. & W. Pf..	84⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	104	200 P. Ft. W. & C..s60	118
45,000 Tol., & W. 2d....	83¾	100 do........	120¼
100 Mariposa Pref....	23⅛	30 Chi. & Alton......	149
100 do........	22	100 Morris & Essex...	88

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Q. M. Co.......s10	23	400 Ohio & Miss......	34¾
100 U. S. Express.....	44	100 do........	34⅛
100 Mer. Un. Ex......	13¾	300 do.........e	34⅝
300 Canton Co......	55	300 Mich. So. & N. I..	91
100 Pacific Mail......	124	200 do.........e	91⅛
100 West. U. T.......b3	34	100 do........	91¼
100 do........	34	100 Pittsburg......	84½
100 N. Y. Cen......	156⅝	100 do........	85
100 Harlem........	131¾	100 do.........b30	84⅝
1600 Reading........	95⅛	200 do........	84⅞
1200 do.........b3	95	200 Clev. & Tol......b5	105
200 do.........b0	95	100 do........	104⅝
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr...	91¾	200 do........	104⅛
200 do........	91⅞	300 Rock Island......	127⅝
400 Fort Wayne......	120⅛	200 do.........b3	127⅝
100 do........	120⅛	200 do.........e	127⅝
200 do........	121	200 do........	127⅞
300 N. W. Pfd......	87¾	600 Northwestern.....	83⅜
100 do.........c	87⅝	100 Tol., W. & W..b10	63

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	100 Mil. & St. P., Pf..	92½
300 Canton Co......	55	50 do........	92⅜
200 do.........b.0	54¾	100 do........	92⅛
300 do........	54½	200 Fort Wayne......	120⅝
100 do.........c	54	200 do........	120⅞
100 Mer. Un. Ex......	13	100 do.........b10	121
100 Pacific Mail......	123⅞	100 do........	120⅞
200 Mar. Pf........	21	200 Mich. So. & N. I..	91
300 N. Y. Cen......	156⅝	1100 Pittsburg......	84⅝
100 Erie........	38¾	200 do.........b3	84⅞
200 T., W. & W......	63	300 do.........b10	84⅞
100 do........	63¼	600 Clev. & Tol......	104⅜
600 Reading........	95½	400 Rock Island......	127⅞
200 do.........b5	95⅝	200 do.........c	127⅝
400 do.........b3	95⅝	200 do.........c	127⅜
800 do........	95¾	200 do........	127⅝
200 do.........b10	96	200 Northwestern......	83⅝
200 do.........b4	95⅞	100 do.........b5	83⅝
300 Hudson........x-p	132¾	100 do........	83¾
200 Mil. & St. P......	72⅝	100 do........	83⅝
600 do........	73	100 Nor. West. Pf....c	87⅞
		100 do........	87¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

19 Adams Ex........	48⅝	400 Fort Wayne......	122
100 do........	49	400 Pittsburg......	84⅞
44 Wells-Fargo Ex...	26	200 do........	84¾
100 Canton Co......	55⅝	800 do........	85
200 Pac. Mail......	123⅝	1400 do........	85⅛
200 N. Y. Central......	156⅞	200 do.........b3	85½
800 Erie........	38⅛	200 do.........b10	85⅝
300 Reading........	95⅝	100 do........	85⅝
200 do.........b10	95⅞	100 T., W. & W......	63
200 Chi. & Alton......	148⅞	500 Mich. So. & N. I..	91⅜
200 do........	149	200 Clev. & Tol......	104⅛
200 Harlem........	133	100 do........	104⅜
100 do........	133¾	600 Rock Island......	127⅞
100 do........	134	100 do.........b3	128⅛
1200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	93⅜	600 Northwestern......	83⅝
400 do........	93⅝	100 do.........b5	83⅝
100 do.........b5	95⅞	100 do........	83½
400 do........	94⅜	100 do.........b8	83⅝
300 do........	94⅝	1100 do........	83⅞
200 do........	94⅝	100 N. Western Pf..	87⅝
200 do........	94⅝	400 do.........b3	87¾
200 do........	94⅝	200 do.........b10	88
200 do........	94¾	1200 do........	87¾
2100 do........	95		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135⅝@¾@⅞ ₰ cent., closing 135⅞ ₰ cent., and thus establishing a rise for the day of ⅛ ₰ cent. on the last quotation of Tuesday. The market has a firm appearance, although the Cash Gold is easy, and full rates of Interest are paid to carry over balances. The daily Treasury disbursements of January Gold Interest have fallen off to about the sums coming in for Customs.

The rate of Money to the Brokers, on call, to-day was most generally simple 7 ₰ cent. Currency Interest. Some cases of Gold Interest may have occurred early in the day, but at the close of business the market had an easy appearance at 7 ₰ cent. Currency.

The Foreign Exchanges are nominally marked up to 109⅞ ₰ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London by one or two leading houses at their own counters. But their signatures have been sold on the Street to-day, as on yesterday, at 109½ ₰ cent. net, and 109⅝ less a sixteenth brokerage. The short sight rates on London continue at 110⅛@110⅜ ₰ cent. There is another advance in Cotton in this market to-day, and signs of a favorable response to our speculation in Liverpool, though a Cable rumor is to the effect that the heaviest purchases in that market are on American account.

Compared with the latest quotations of yesterday the Public Funds ruled steady on all the 5-20s, and at an advance on the long 6 ₰ cents of 1881 and the 10-40 years 5 ₰ cent. The latter advanced to 107⅝@107⅞ for the coupons, and 104⅜@½ for the registered Stock. There was more than the average business done at the Exchange, and the demand was good at the counters of the prominent dealers. The market left off firm. The Southern State Bonds are again on the advance, and Virginias and Louisianias in active request at the higher quotations. There is an inquiry also for Alabamas and Georgias, but the offerings are too limited to induce speculative purchases. For the old Virginias 56½ ₰ cent. was paid this afternoon, and for the new 58⅞ ₰ cent. The latter are entitled to a cash deduction of 6 ₰ cent. for the coupons of 1866, if dated January, 1867, as most of the new bonds offered here are dated. The Louisiana 8 ₰ cents advanced to 80 ₰ cent.; the old 6 ₰ cents to 72½@73, and the new Levee 6 ₰ cents to 67⅞@68 ₰ cent. New Tennessees rather neglected to-day at 68@68⅛ ₰ cent. North Carolinas steady.

The Railway market opened steady this morning, and ruled with more than the average activity throughout the day. The same remark applies to several of the Miscellaneous Stocks like Pacific Mail, Canton, Quicksilver, &c. There is more doing in the Railway Bonds, with an advance on some of the Western Mortgages. Among the Railway Share Movements, Reading was rather a favorite to-day; there was a further rise on Rock Island, and a strong upward turn in St. Paul Preferred, Northwest Preferred and Fort Wayne.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night, the markets generally closing firm:

	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.
United States 10-40s	107	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅜
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	68
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅞	56⅛
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	64⅞	65
New-York Central	157	157⅛
Erie Railway	38⅛	38⅛
Reading Railway	94⅞	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	127⅛	127⅞
Northwest Common	82⅞	83⅜
Northwest Preferred	87⅛	87⅞
Michigan Southern	91⅛	91
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	120⅛	122
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	123⅞	123⅝
St. Paul Preferred	90⅞	95⅛
St. Paul Common	71⅞	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅞	63
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅜	104⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	110⅞	5-20 coup. '65. n. is	108⅜
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup. 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108½	5-20 coup. 1868	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅝	10-40 coup.	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅛	6s currency	100⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107¼	Indiana 5 ₰ ct	98
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	107¾	Tennessee 6s, ex c	68¾
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. Canal. 1870	101⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal. 1872	102	Virginia 6s., ex c	56¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal. 1873	102	Virginia 6s., n. bds	58¾
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal. 1874	102	Georgia 6s	78½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal. 1875	103	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal. 1877	102	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal. 1878	103	N. C. 6s. new bonds	62¾
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99¼	Missouri 6s	87¼
Illinois 6s, reg. 1860	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	88¼
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	99¼	Louisiana 6s	72
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	99¼	Louisiana levee bds	67¾
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99¼	California 7s	115
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1870	99¼	California 7s. large b'ds	125
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¼	Connecticut 6s	98¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99¼	Rhode Island 6s	98
Illinois War Loan	99¾	Alabama 8s	87

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of N. America	108
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	137
Merchants'	117	Shoe and Leather	125¼
Mechanics'	125	Corn Exchange	130
Union	125	Continental	98
America	145	St. Nicholas	100
Phenix	108	Marine	150
National	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	127
Seventh Ward	110¼	Park	150
State of New-York	111	Central National	105¼
Commerce	119¾	Fourth National	102¼
Mechanics' B'k Ass'n	118	Ninth National	109
American Exchange	115	Oriental	100
Bank of the Republic	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
Erie 1st M. ext	102	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	85
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	85	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	93
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. S. F.	103	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	93¾
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Harlem 1st M.	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	85
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100¾
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	89	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	90¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Ill. Cent. 7 ₰ c. 1875	114¾	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Alton inc.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	76	Ohio & Miss. Con.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92¾
Con. 7 ₰ cent. con.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103
Con. 7 ₰ cent. Ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	94
Con. 7 ₰ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90¾
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	108	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	86
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	99
Tol. & W. 1st M.	96	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	79
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100

If the following passage from the speech of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives yesterday be a fair specimen of his financial intelligence, we incline to the opinion that the speech as a whole will scarcely give him present fame for financial ability:

"We have seen individuals loan money on mortgage at five per cent. in our Eastern cities for a series of years, when by sending their money to the West they might loan it at ten per cent. on equally substantial real estate there. This will explain why the Englishman should prefer his own securities to ours, even at a higher rate of interest, as a matter of investment, *but it does not explain why our bonds should be at Frankfort 78 which are at only 74 in London. Why does not the Englishman send his bonds to Frankfort and realize the difference?* In a period of three years we threw $2,500,000,000 of securities, payable at short dates, to be taken up as investments, upon the markets of the world, and although undoubtedly they were largely affected when first issued by doubt of our success in putting down the rebellion, so that they sold for forty to fifty cents on the dollar, yet after the rebellion was fully subdued they rose nearly to their present figure, and have remained quite stationary ever since. But if I am right, that they are only wanted in Germany as in England for the purpose of investment, then it will be seen at once that we have issued for investment a supply of bonds largely in excess of the demand for that purpose. *And as Germany has no national securities bearing the same relation to its people as the consols to the Englishman, they are more sought after on the Continent for investment*, and therefore are higher in price, and our bonds being held in England for investment only, *the holders do not care to change their investments* for the sake of the difference in price!"

Mr. BUTLER may not know the fact, but certainly every well-informed business man does, and every respectable Congressman pretending to discuss the questions of finance and currency should know it, that the denominations of Germany and England being equalized, a difference of *one-quarter of one per cent.* between our Bonds in Frankfort and London—*and not four per cent.*—would be about as much as could be maintained for a single week. There is no Englishman quite so stolid as not to understand the profit of four ₰ cent., where the cost of exchanging his Bonds, (if only to buy more,) is only ¼ of one ₰ cent. We should as soon suspect a Philadelphia Broker of the stupidity of holding Reading at 42½ if he could sell it in New-York at 95. Yet these are the relative figures current in the two markets—for the single reason that Reading is sold in Philadelphia so much per *share* of the par value of $50, while in New-York it is sold so much *percentage* on this value.

That 78 for our Bonds in Frankfort is no more than 74 in London is quite as certain as that in the principal markets in Europe in which these Bonds are regularly dealt in, they have each a different rule of the Bourse or Exchange by which the sales and quotations of 5-20s, payable, principal and interest in Gold, (of Federal denomination,) are regulated. The variations between all these markets, practically, cannot, under the present free use of the telegraph, be much more than the trifling difference in the Money Exchanges between the same points. Nor can the fluctuations in 5-20s, as between New-York and the London and Continental Exchanges be much greater, for more than a few days at a time, except in the case, which sometimes occurs in this market, of a *corner* in or scarcity of 5-20s of 1862, when the price here not only precludes a profit on their transmission to the other side, but occasionally induces their remittance this way.

Our Bonds are sold on the London Exchange as in Sterling Money, 4 dollars, 44 cents and 4 mills to the pound, whereas the pound Sterling in Gold is worth 4 dollars 84 cents Federal Gold Currency, so that the par of Exchange between New-York and London is 109.23 ₰ cent. The Bonds are also sold *flat;* that is, with all the accumulated interest since the last dividend thrown into the bargain, as in New-York. On the Frankfort Bourse, the rule is at the rate of two and a half florins to the dollar, and 6 ₰ cent. interest added, at the same valuation of the dollar, since the last dividend. There is still a different rule on the Paris Bourse, conveniently adapted to the calculation of five francs to the dollar, and yet another at Hamburg and also at Berlin.

The revenues of the Reading Road for the late fiscal year of the Company, ending 30th November, 1868, were as follows, as compared with the previous year:

	1868.	1867.
Coal tonnage	3,574,874	3,446,826
Coal traffic	$6,252,224	$6,404,878
Other traffic	2,539,713	2,701,618
Total, in gross	$8,791,937	$9,106,496
Expenses	6,162,511	6,266,434
Net traffic	$2,629,426	$2,840,062
Decrease in 1868		210,636
Traffic income, as above		2,629,426
Miscellaneous income		110,948
Together		$2,740,374
Dividends of the year		2,567,513
Balance		$172,861

This balance appears to be about $202,295 short of the interest charge upon the Bonds of the Company; but the previous income balance being large, this difference, and also the Sinking Fund charge, taxes and $409,837 for new equipment, &c., were all paid out of that old balance, and the sum of $505,391 carried over to the new year.

If the lesson of last week, in the Cleveland and Pittsburg annual election, is not a sufficient warning to the Stock and Bondholders of the Fort Wayne Road against selling their proxies for the annual meeting on the third Monday in March, we shall despair of all other argument or persuasion on this subject. That another experiment is to be made to control and (ultimately if not immediately) ruin the important Railway properties of the country by the purchase of proxies, and by buying the Cash Stock and reselling on 60-day options, all the signs of the day in regard to Fort Wayne unquestionably prove. The Bondholders vote in this corporation, but they are too widely dispersed, and are generally too wide awake to their own interest, to be used effectually, unless a large amount of the Capital Stock, in addition, is controlled, in the manner referred to, by the revolutionary manipulators.

Mr. W. A. HALL, the Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York since its organization, has been made President in place of the late JOSEPH M. PRICE. Mr. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., is made Cashier in place of Mr. HALL.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,397,714 59; total payments, $1,830,362 02; balance, $80,813,084 10. The receipts include for Customs, $345,000; for Gold Notes, $298,000.

The Treasury Office paid out to-day $379,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company advertise in another column the payment of their Coupons maturing on the 1st of February, on and after that date, at their office in this City.

The following correspondence appears in the North Carolina papers:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, Jan. 6, 1869.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to lay before you a report from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the Public Treasury. I earnestly recommend that the General Assembly immediately adopt the necessary measures to meet the interest on the public debt, and to provide for the current expenses of the State Government. I have full confidence in the ability of the Public Treasurer, and trust that the General Assembly will give to his recommendations and views the consideration to which they are justly entitled. The credit of the State is of paramount importance. It should be maintained at whatever sacrifice. In no other way can our good name be preserved untarnished; in no other way can we hope to prosecute those works of internal improvement on which it is believed our prosperity in the future materially depends.

I trust that it may be the pleasure of the General Assembly at once to pass a revenue bill which will enable the Treasurer to meet the January interest now due, and also provide for the interest falling due during the present year, as well as for the ordinary expenses of the Government. The people of the State must expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt, from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indispensable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I beg leave again respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of the State.

It is with the deepest pain that I am compelled to report that it was found utterly impossible to raise money to pay the interest on the public debt due Jan. 1, 1869. Every effort was made to borrow the money needed, about $305,000, both in this State and in New-York, but without effect. The only power, in addition to the general credit of the State given me by the General Assembly under "An act to authorize the public Treasury to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury," ratified Dec. 21, A. D. 1868, was to pledge the same amount from the taxes first thereafter receivable. The same power was conferred under "An act to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State," ratified Aug. 19, 1868. I could not induce capitalists to consider this pledge sufficient, because no tax bill has been passed adequate to the emergency. The Revenue act now in force is only calculated to produce about $300,000. As, of course, the State Government must be supported, requiring more than this amount, it is abundantly evident that the security of taxes to be received under this act is very meagre, and capitalists so believing refused to advance their funds.

It will be remembered that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly, I made a full statement of our finances, and I then urged the immediate passage of a revenue act, which would certainly net an amount sufficient to meet the expense of the State Government, and pay the interest on the public debt. I used this language: "It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, to be repaid when the same shall be collected, but it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting our hands into our pockets and providing for the annual expenses for interest as well as supporting the State Government by promptly paying them in cash."

In the above paragraph I averred the practicability of borrowing money in advance of taxes, provided a sufficient levy should be made. I also urged the expediency of the prompt passage of such a bill. A few days thereafter, on the 28th day of November, 1868, I reported such a bill and recommended its immediate consideration. This bill, while framed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution requiring the taxation of all real and personal property according to value, also was designed to fairly rate incomes, privileges and licenses as the Constitution permits. Doubtless the bill has defects, but its prompt consideration with the view of removing such defects, and the passage of that or a similar one would have enabled me to have avoided the great evil of not paying the January interest.

Finding that it was unlikely that my recommendations would be carried into effect in season, I found it necessary again to communicate with the Assembly. I made a frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all understand, we cannot borrow money at par at the commercial centres without a pledge of collaterals. In my report in November last, I proposed that coupon bonds of the State payable to bearer should be authorized to be kept in the Treasury, and used as collaterals whenever temporary loans should be needed. But an assault was afterwards made upon the bonds issued under authority of a law passed in August last for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad, on the ground that they were unconstitutional. This assault, although probably it was not so intended by the assailants, produced such a profound distrust of all issues under recent acts, that the Stock Board of New-York refused to regard as good deliveries any North Carolina bonds dated since April 1, 1868. It was too late to prepare and issue new bonds to be used as collaterals, and then take steps to procure a revocation of this resolution of the Stock Board. Therefore, actuated by an intense anxiety to avoid the disrepute of non-payment of interest, I was forced to seek for other securities which might be available.

I was assured that money might be raised on a pledge of the interest owned by the State in various railroad companies. I could not, and cannot now, see how such a transaction could inflict loss to the State, provided the General Assembly intend to pass an adequate revenue act. Nothing is more common than to borrow money on collaterals. Indeed, this has become a favorable mode of effecting temporary loans in all our commercial cities. Of course the collaterals are required to be of greater value than the amount of the loan. I was bound to assume that after the General Assembly had passed an act in August last, directing me to begin paying interest in October, and to continue thereafter without interruption, it was their *bona fide* intention to provide the necessary funds for carrying into effect such directions. And if the Revenue act reported by me, or one calculated to raise a like amount, should be passed, it is absolutely certain that I would be able to pay the sums borrowed out of the receipts from taxes. The bill recommended by me was carefully guarded to prevent loss to the State. It provided that money might be borrowed from time to time, because, in the first place, the interest matured from "time to time," and, in the second place, if from any cause money should not be in the Treasury exactly at the maturing of any loan, sufficient to meet it, either an extension could be procured or else a loan effected with other parties on a similar pledge. All danger of loss was averted (supposing always an adequate tax bill passed) by the provision that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should take place before Oct. 1, 1869, by which time all the taxes are payable. I admit that if no revenue act is to be passed there is danger under the bill of having the said interests sold, but surely I was not presumptuous in supposing such omission to be impossible.

I mention these considerations in explanation of my recommendation in regard to pledging the railroad interests of the State, because much sharp criticism of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my intention or expectation that the public property should be sacrificed or even endangered. The plan was offered in the last resort as the only means of averting a very great calamity—a still further prostration of the public credit. This evil has fallen upon us, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that unless it shall be promptly removed, abundant reproach will be heaped upon all responsible for it, and upon many who have labored to prevent it.

I therefore again respectfully but urgently press upon your attention the necessity of prompt action to begin the restoration of the public credit. Already have uncertainty and distrust been engendered in the minds of our creditors. Longer delay will render it impossible to restore their confidence. I respectfully recommend that a part, perhaps one-half, of the taxes be made payable the 1st of April, a burden which can easily be borne by the people as their crops will then be sold.

In my opinion it will still be necessary to authorize me to pledge as collaterals, a part of the interests owned by the State in railroad corporations. If it be deemed that the powers granted me in the bill heretofore proposed were too great, let amendments be offered making such restrictions as will, in your view, guard the public interest. It is necessary not only to provide the sum sufficient to pay the January interest, but also that to become due on the 1st of April.

Money is likewise needed to carry on the State Government. It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that the Treasury is now nearly empty—in fact, with the exception of the sums deposited by delinquent Sheriffs to their credit, the Treasury is exhausted. Money is tight in all the financial centres, and I must have powers adequate to the emergency or it will be impossible to provide all necessary funds. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.

Bank Statement Days.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The quarterly bank statement has come and gone, and was preceded, accompanied, and followed by a stringency in money which might be called unusual, if it did not recur punctually every three months. In addition to seven per cent. interest in coin, loans have commanded an extra consideration, which has ranged from a sixteenth to a half of one per cent. a day. These rates have been paid by dealers in gold, Government bonds and miscellaneous stocks; and the general business of moving the different crops has had to abide this competition for the surplus funds seeking temporary investment. If such rates could be paid in Wall-street for the use of money, without affecting any interests but those of speculators in gold and stocks, the matter might be left to them alone to consider. But as it is impossible to isolate any class of men who resort to the loan market, it becomes matter of national importance to ask what it is that so severely and periodically taxes the whole borrowing community.

The ready and uniform answer is that the quarterly bank statement is responsible for the excessive stringency that has attended its recurrence from the beginning until now. That statement enables calculations to be made as to the amount of pressure which a given force can exert at the appointed time, and, what is of equal importance, gives time to gather that force and prepare for its application.

To remedy this, one device has been tried and others suggested. That which has been tried consists in threatening lenders with the terrors of the State Usury law; and the papers have lately boasted that this was successful. To be sure, these threats coincide with returning ease in money; but they must be considered utterly valueless, since on no occasion have the terrors of this law prevented stringency from running its full course. Were the Usury law a real force to prevent these heavy charges, those who suffer would call in its aid at the beginning and at the end of their periodical time of suffering. The law is evaded technically, for anything paid over 7 per cent. is called a commission. And apart from technical views of the law, it is plain that its only effect is to increase the difficulty complained of. Where the burden is now increased by sixteenths ₰ cent., or by eighths, on the sum borrowed, for each day, it would rise from 7 up to 8 ₰ cent. per annum, with no more difficulty than it now rises from 6 up to 7, but for a law which forbids 8 ₰ cent. per annum to be charged on a loan, under a penalty of forfeiture of both interest and principal. Repeal the law absolutely and these spasmodic rises in the rate of loans disappear. At present we move from 7 ₰ cent. per annum in currency direct to 7 in coin, equal, now, to nearly 9½; while every sixteenth a day is equal to nearly 23 ₰ cent. by the year.

The chief devices suggested are to leave the Banks to regulate themselves through the Clearing-house, which would leave them only too free in face of the laws which charter them and the nation which uses them; and, most favored by most writers, to change the system so that an inspector can demand an exact statement of the affairs of any National Bank at any past date he may choose. This, it is urged, would keep all banks constantly prepared, as none could know what past day would be designated for examination. This would fail to disclose the true position of the Banks contemporaneously, and the important thing is to know how they stand, as nearly as possible, at the moment of asking the question. But, in addition to this defect, it would open the door at once and necessarily for more attempts at corruption than have occurred in any public office now existing. The officer or officers charged with this duty would have a thousand inducements offered them to let the banks know what day would be selected for examination, and more still to let the banks name the day themselves. It is safe to say that more would be paid to secure this office than for any other in the gift of the Government.

The true and complete remedy may be deduced from the position of the banks themselves. At present they have two months or more to expand as far as they dare, and the remainder of the quarter to prepare for a good showing, at what cost borrowers have been thoroughly well taught. A periodical statement is due alike to the Government and to the people. Let the Bank act, therefore, be amended to require of each bank a detailed statement every week on such day as may be chosen. Not a statement of averages, but the true condition on that day, before the beginning of business. Let the column of resources be very explicit—detailing in separate items the commercial paper, loans on Government bonds, loans on other securities of States, corporations, &c., loans on bullion and specie separately, and the Government stocks held for account of the bank itself. This weekly statement is made without difficulty every week by the Bank of France, which is a model as regards both time and classified contents.

Finally, this detailed weekly statement is due from the National Banks, on the ground that they occupy collectively the position of a great central institution like the Banks of England and France, and the liberality of their charters should prevent any grumbling on the part of the banks at the more frequent call upon them for information.

Let this weekly report be enforced by law, and the banks will do a more steady business the year round, the various interests of trade be better supplied, and the scandal of a convulsion in the loan market at every bank statement removed. Stringency will occur still, when the supply of loanable capital is closely pressed; but we shall have got rid of a system that invites combinations to produce stringency, retards the course of trade by manufacturing artificial advantages for capital, and wrings from industry not only the sweat of its brow, but the blood of its veins.

M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard, e. s., 77.4 ft. s. 78th-st., 34 1x25.6x30.5x25.9	$5,000
Beach-st., n. e. corner St. John's lane, 18x70	15,500
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 178 ft. n. of 175th-st., 52x125x50x125	5,000
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 75 ft. n. of 175th-st., 75x125x120x25x42x100 Kingsbridge road, e. s., 203 ft. n. of 175th-st., 48.6x125x69x5x24x100	8,000
Plot No. 49, Dyckman estate	1,500
Plot No. 49, Dyckman estate	2,500
Rivington-st., No. 319, 22.9x64	8,100
10th-st., s. s., lot No. 124 Scovill & Hall's map, 25x92.3	12,350
17th-st., s. s., 226 ft. e. of 4th-av., 24x92	nom.
29th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	7,500
30th-st., n. s., 128 ft. e. of 11th-av., 4x1x31.6	18,000
35th-st., s. s., 42 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x72.6	nom.
39th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	24,500
39th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	24,500
39th-st., s. s., 383.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	20,000
54th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	11,500
54th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	11,500
57th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.5	102,000
61st-st., n. s., 479.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x100.4	6,000
83d-st., n. e. corner of Broadway, 14.7x76.8x13.9x76.8	1,000
86th-st., n. s., n. e. corner of 1st-av., 96x100.8	18,000
100 ft. w. of 5th-av., at the centre line of block, between 31st and 32d sts., 25x7.9x30x24.5	nom.
114th-st., n. s., 442.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100	10,500
114th-st., n. s., 395.7 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100	10,000
121st-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of 3d-av., 36x100.11	4,500
122d-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11 110th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11	7,000
138th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 6th-av., (irregular)	2,500
142d-st., n. s., 498.6 ft. w. of 11th-av., 48.6x99.11	2,350
142d-st., n. s., 547 ft. w. of 11th-av., 99.11x100	2,300
148th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Brick Neck Hill, lots Nos. 14, 21, inclusive	10,400
150th-st., s. e. cor. of 10th-av., 100x425	34,000
150th-st., s. e. cor. of 10th-av., 100x425	25,500
4th-av., n. e. cor. 75th-st., 27.2x100	6,500
7th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. 58th-st., 50x100	16,000

Leases Recorded.

49th-st., n. s., 589 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	$360
49th-st., n. s., 569 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	380
49th-st., n. s., 504 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100, 21 years, per year	450
49th-st., n. s., 609 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	352
49th-st., n. s., 529 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	360
49th-st., n. s., 549 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100, 21 years, per year	360
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100 50th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x25 — 5 yrs., per yr.	300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carroll-st., s. s., 143.9 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 21.10x100	$6,750
Crooke-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 50x100	1,500
Dean-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x110	3,500
Floyd-st. and Tompkins-av., s. w. cor., 44x90	2,500
Ewen-st., e. s., 35 ft. s. of Varet-st., 20x50	2,100
Huron-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 3x100	50
Oakland-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 49.6x100	2,000
Oak-st., s. s., 389 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 28x6.11x48.4x70x43x65	7,500
Ross-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x69.10	9,000
Warren-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 180.4x28.8x194.4x25	600
Warren-st., s. s., 280.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x167	nom.
Washington-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 25x100	400
Washington and Nassau sts., s. e. cor., 25.4x108	11,500
19th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.2	4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	1,000
Gates-av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Yates-av., 100x50x100x100x200x150	10,000
Hale-av., w. s., 177 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 50x100	400
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 20x75	nom.
Lee-av. and Wilson-st., n. e. corner, 25x85.7	3,000
Van Cott-av., s. s., 230.6 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	800
Willoughby-av. and Ryerson-st., s. w. cor., 75x100	388
6th-av. and Baltic-st., n. e. corner, 74.7x100	10,000

Leases Recorded.

Cranberry-st., No. 33, store, 5 years, per year	$456
Fulton-av., 136 ft. w. of Hall-st., house, 6 years, per year	2,500
Liberty-av. and John-st., s. e. cor., first floor, &c., 3 years, per year	240
Washington-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Park-av., first floor, &c., 4-5 of a year, per year	144
South 7th-st., No. 90, shop, 9½ years, per year	650

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

Central-av., s. s., 50 ft. n. of East 9th-st., 25x100	$1,000
East-av. and East 6th-st., n. e. corner, 100x50x41.5x98	3,500
East 4th-st., n. s. 200 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	800

Hempstead.

Smith's Neck, adjoining Townsend's, 15 acres	$475
Hempstead and Jamaica road, J. Brown's farm and woodland, 35 acres	20,000
Plain Land, adjoining Kellum's, 6 acres	500

Flushing.

Mill Creek, e. s., adj. Bradley's, plot salt meadow	$824

Oyster Bay.

Oak Neck road, adjoining H. Ludlum's, 5 acres	$550

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Washington-av., w. s., 288 ft. n. of 4th-st., 96x150	$8,250

Mount Pleasant.

Thomas-av., n. s., part Bassford's property, 50x—	$900
Pleasantville to King-st., road, 12 acres	900

West Farms.

Fletcher-st. and Washington-av., s.e. cor., 148x250	$5,000
Prospect-av., lot No. 36, map of Fordham	425

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

High and Bank sts., s. w. corner, 58x100	$2,900
Clermont-av., w. s., 151 ft. n. of 6th-av., 50x122	1,500
Salt meadow on Maple Island Creek, 5 acres	100

Belleville.

Isaac-st., e. s., adjoining J. L. Lloyd's, 20x64	$800
Passaic road, w. s., adjoining Mrs. Van Zandt's, 3 58-100 acres Passaic road, e. s., adjoining Mrs. Van Zandt's, 45-100 acres	10
Old Bloomfield road, n. e. s., adjoining Akusest's, 29 82-100 acres	17,000

Montclair.

Orange road, on brook, adjoining R. Sears', 5 85-100 acres	$8,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Steuben-st., lots Nos. 29, 31, 33, block No. 28, each 25x100	$30,000
York-st., lot No. 27, Mann's property	9,000
Erie-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 3d-st., 18.8x75	5,400

Hoboken.

8th-st., n. s., 65 ft. e. of Meadow-st., 11x80	$6,500

North Bergen.

Charles-st. and Secaucus-av., corner, 150x100	$1,050
Charles-st. and Mofler-st., 200x100	1,400

Hudson City.

Bergenwood-av., e. s., between Franklin and Ferry-sts., 25x100	$1,300
Clinton-av., e. s., between Franklin and Ferry sts., 25x100	3,000
Clinton-av., w. s., near Ferry-st., 2x100	7,600
Lots 27 to 30, inclusive, block 7. Lots 27 to 30, inclusive, block 6. Lots 5, 9 to 18, inclus., block 3. Block 1, and lot 5, block 5. — Tonnelle estate near the reservoir.	17,025
Warren-st., s. s., 170 ft. from Montgomery-av., 25x100	550

Bergen.

Vetterlein-place, near Monticello-av., 24x85	$3,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,960	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	624
Cornmeal, bags	3,000	Cut Meats, pkgs	844
Wheat, bushels	360	Lard, pkgs	459
Corn, bushels	6,341	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	364
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	50
Oats, bushels	625	Petroleum, bbls	2,635

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady, at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 75@$8 87 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm and moderately inquired for, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14¼c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; all in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly brisker and firmer to-day. The main inquiry has been from speculative sources. Sales have been reported of 10,068 bales, (of which 592 bales were to arrive,) including 4,724 bales to speculators, 1,633 bales to spinners, 802 bales to shippers, and 2,909 bales in transit. Also, 300 bales Low Middling, January, at 28¼c.; 50 bales Low Middling, February, and 50 bales Low Middling, March, 27¾c.; 50 bales Low Middling, February, and 50 bales Low Middling, March, 27¼c.; 100 bales Low Middling, February and March, 28c.; 400 bales Low Middling, February, private terms, and 200 bales, private terms, ₰ lb. The market closed strong and excited.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Good Ordinary, ₰ lb	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Low Middling, ₰ lb	28¾	29	29¼	29½
Middling, ₰ lb	29½	29¾	29¾	30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,297
Receipts last week	21,712
Receipts preceding week	20,880
Receipts since Jan. 1	31,051
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	330,433
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,435
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	13,163
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	203,082
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,181,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,015,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	579,000
Exports, same time last year	530,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	295,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	235,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day at a further reduction of 5c.@15c. ₰ bbl. Sales have been reported of 5,900 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 25 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 75

Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 50@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$14 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour is in more request at $5@$9, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9 25@$11 for new extras, ₰ 196 lbs.; sales of 450 sacks. Rye Flour continues heavy at $5 50@$7 85 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal rules quite dull at $4 25@$5 50 for Western; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is slow of sale at $3 75@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand, partly for export, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring (part of a load) at $1 70; No. 2 do. at $1 57@$1 62, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 58 in store, and $1 60 afloat; and White California at $2 05 ₰ bushel. Corn has been more freely dealt in at about previous figures. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 11 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, the latter a fancy price; 90c.@95c. for New Mixed Western, and 92c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₰ bushel. Rye has been in request at $1 50@$1 52 for Western, ₰ bushel; sales 2,150 bushels. Barley has been much more active, sales having been reported of 40,000 bushels Canada West at $2 15 ₰ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 4,300 bushels changed hands, at $2 10@$2 15 ₰ bushel. Oats have been in fair request and quoted firmer; sales 58,500 bushels Western at 76c.@76½c., in store; 77½c.@78½c. from depot and delivered, ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 96,440 Hides; sales, 78,675 Hides and 400 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 26,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 22@22¼ lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 22¼ lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 28,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21½@22¼ lbs., 22¼c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Corrientes, 22¼ lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 1,550 Dry Central American, 17 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Puerto Cabello, 18 lbs., private terms; 800 Curacoa, 18@24 lbs., private terms; 1,850 Dry Bogota, 19@20 lbs., part 20½c., gold, as they run; 800 Mexican, 25 lbs., gold, private terms; 750 Dry St. Domingo, 14 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; 6,500 Dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., part 23c., currency, as they run; 1,200 Dry Texas Kips, 11@12 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 38@39 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 675, Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 40@45 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 1,750 Wet Salted Para, 45@47 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; 200 Wet Salted West India, 45 lbs., private terms; 350 Wet Salted California, 45 lbs., private terms; 2,450 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected; 350 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffaloes, 21 lbs., 14c., gold. The stock of hides on hand is 29,900, (same time last year, 188,300,) as follows: 20,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 3,000 Dry Mexican, 6,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern.

LEATHER—Has been in demand and steady. Receipts light; stock reduced.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $3 ₰ thousand.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c; New-Orleans at 67½c.@80c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request and generally steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@54½c. ₰ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 02½; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@99c.; Olive, $2 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand and buoyant at 19c.@19½c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 32½c.@35c. for Refined in bond, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 50 for New City and Western Mess; $28 25@$28 62 for Old Mess; $27 25@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $29@$29 25 for Thin Mess; $23 50@$25 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, including seller February at $29 50, and seller six months, at $29 ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in good request at 13¼c.@14¼c. for Western, and 14½c.@14¾c. for City ₰ lb. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant. Sales equal to 240 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in request at rising prices. Sales equal to 475 boxes, including Cumberland at 13½c.@14½c.; Stretford, &c., at 16c., and Short Rib at 16c ₰ lb. Lard has been in less demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19c.@19¼c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for prime Western Steam, ₰ lb. Also, 4,000 tcs. prime Steam, February, March, April and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at 19c.@19¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef has been more sought after, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ₰ tierce; sales 425 tierces. Beef Hams are more active at $30@$34 ₰ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Butter and Cheese are quiet at previous figures.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request at unchanged prices. Sales, 7,000 lbs. Para and 10,000 Central American, on private terms. Receipts, 102 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 43c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@35c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Chagres, 48c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 50c.@52c., gold, ₰ lb. Goat have been in fair demand at uniform rates, chiefly for manufacturing. Receipts have been 780 bales Curacoa, 11 bales Buenos Ayres and 60 bales Payta. Sales, 60 bales Payta and 54 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ₰ lb. Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c.@52c., currency; Curacoa, 48c.@52c., currency; Cape, 50c.@52c., currency; Madras, 50c.@55c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¾c., and 399 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 13½c.@15½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c. for Prime; also 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@18c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at $1 02@$1 03 ₰ gallon; sales 225 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and rates weak to-day, with 528 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₰ bbl.; 430 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ₰ lb.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₰ bushel; 250 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₰ tierce; and 350 boxes Bacon at 40s.@45s. ₰ ton.

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Cure 37,314—Of sleeplessness, indigestion, pains in the leg, back and chest. I am fast gaining strength and flesh.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1869.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Mrs. Rose Eytinge, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNY. Evening—ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
BLUE SKIN. THE COUNTRY SCHOOL, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

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Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported in Paris that RANGABE, the Greek Ambassador to France, has been recalled by his Government, to assume the Presidency of the Ministry in place of BULGARIS, who is now acting in that capacity. The Peace Conference held a short session at Paris on Tuesday, and adjourned till Thursday. The action of Greece in protesting against being excluded from the Conference, is held to be opposed to its action in 1856, when it was similarly excluded, and acquiesced in the decision. The Sultan of Turkey has issued a proclamation justifying his course in regard to Greece, and says he does not think the Peace Conference will arrive at a settlement of the difficulty. He says his *ultimatum* was a declaration that the affairs of Turkey must not be interfered with.

The report that some of the Cretan insurrectionary leaders had been captured by Turkish troops is confirmed. Four other prominent ones were killed. Some Government records also fell into the hands of the Turks.

The Spanish Government is receiving numerous offers of men and money to be used in rescuing Cuba from the hands of the rebels. A report from Madrid says that a movement is on foot in Spain having for its object the placing of Count GERGENTI on the Mexican throne. Officers of the Spanish army are enlisting in the movement, and receive from their Government unlimited leaves of absence. It is stated that the scheme is favored by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Count VON BISMARCK, Prime Minister of Prussia, is represented to have said recently that the retention of Baron VON BEUST in office would result in serious action on the part of Prussia.

A petition is being numerously signed by merchants in London asking the Government to renew the contract for mail service between New-York and Southampton with the Hamburg American Steamship Company, alleging that the average time made by the steamers of that Company is better than that made by others.

CONGRESS.

Mr. SUMNER presented to the Senate yesterday the petition of Dr. MAHLON LEWIS, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 to enable him to develop a new system of telegraphing without wires, alleged to have been discovered by him. Referred to the Committee on Patents. A bill introduced by Mr. BUCKALEW to modify the system of electing Representatives to Congress was referred to a select Committee. It provides that each voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are Representatives to elect, and these votes he may distribute among the candidates as he sees fit. The bill providing for the removal of the remains of Mr. COGGSWELL, late Minister to Ecuador, who died there, to this country, and giving some relief to his family, was passed. A bill was passed authorizing the removal of certain cases from State to Federal Courts. The class of cases to which the bill refers are those where suit is brought in Southern States to recover damages for property destroyed by the rebels, the State Courts refusing to recognize rebels as public enemies. The bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Alabama, was taken up and a lengthy debate ensued. The discussion was interrupted by the presentation of the House joint resolution granting the use of portions of the Capitol building for the inauguration festivities. After some debate the resolution was rejected—yeas 22, nays 30. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. DAWES presented to the House the credentials of Mr. J. F. ELLIOTT, of Arkansas, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HINDS, and Mr. ELLIOTT was duly sworn in. Consideration of the bill to extend the protection of the United States over Hayti and St. Domingo was resumed. Mr. BANKS stated that an appeal couched in the strongest language had been made to this Government to take such action, but that armed intervention was not contemplated by the resolution. Mr. BUTLER offered a substitute authorizing the President to extend such protection as he might deem proper upon the application of the people of those islands, provided he immediately reported such action to Congress, and provided further that no money should be spent in the operation without the sanction of Congress. Mr. BUTLER spoke at considerable length in support of his argument, and Mr. DELANO also made a speech, during which he said that the resolution offered by Mr. BANKS was not approved by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. BROOKS wanted Ireland included in the resolution. Mr. BINGHAM opposed Mr. BUTLER's amendment. Mr. WOODWARD opposed the resolution, and at the conclusion of his remarks moved to lay the subject on the table, which motion was agreed to—yeas 126, nays 36. The bill to provide a Government for Alaska was tabled by yeas 95, nays 26. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, we are in receipt of late intelligence from Central and South America. The Panama papers state that Gen. MOSQUERA is most anxious to return to the United States of Colombia and place himself at the head of the Government; he had, in fact, been brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by many of the Liberals of Bogota. The merchants of Panama, whose taxes had been raised from $60,000 to $100,000, had declined to pay the latter sum, and resolved to allow their goods to be sold under protest, rather than submit to the extortion. The news from the Central States is unimportant. From Chili accounts of earthquake shocks are numerous. The British Government had refused permission to Chili to buy any more war ships in England, pending the present difficulties with Spain. Peru advices report the probability of the fall of the Balta administration, and the continued ravages of the yellow fever in Pisagua and other southern ports. The navigation of Peruvian rivers had been declared free to the flags of all nations, a declaration that will at once open up the rich, but almost unknown valleys of the Amazon.

Advices from Japan confirm the report of the surrender of the Prince AIDSEN, which virtually ended the civil war which has so long distracted that country. The Tycoon has retired to his private possessions, and the Mikado has taken up his private residence at Yeddo. Such of the Tycoon's people as desired to take employment under the new Government were retained, but about 13,000 retired to his possessions with him.

Gov. ODEN BOWIE, of Maryland, entered upon his Gubernatorial term of three years yesterday. Having been inaugurated one year ago, he was quietly inducted into office at Annapolis, under the Constitution, without the usual public demonstration. The Secretary of State, Hon. JOHN M. CARTER, delivered the great seal of the State and the archives of the Executive Office to Gov. BOWIE, and Judge-Advocate-General F. C. LATROBE, of the late staff of Gov. SWANN, represented him in great part on the occasion. Gov. BOWIE has designated Hon. R. C. HOLLIDAY, of Talbot County, as his Secretary of State. Mr. HOLLIDAY was Secretary of State under Gov. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS.

The State Legislature reassembled at Albany yesterday. No business of importance, however, was transacted in either branch.

An attempt was made to murder a 'messenger of the American Merchants' Union Express, named SPENCER D. SEATH, in Detroit, Mich., a day or two ago, and rob a safe which he was guarding, containing $20,000 in cash. The messenger at the time was riding on the express train, and sitting on the safe. He was fired at, but fortunately was not hit, the ball passing through his hat unpleasantly near the top of his head. Seeing that the shot missed the mark, the men made no further attempt to carry out their work, but immediately ran away.

The work of preparing tools for the fabrication of the new breech-loader which is to be made at the Springfield (Mass.) armory, is being rapidly forwarded, the machinists, at the request of the commandant, working ten hours a day for that purpose. When everything is ready the making of the new model will begin at once, and a larger force than the present one will necessarily be employed, in order to furnish the army with the improved breech-loaders as rapidly as they are called for. In anticipation of this demand for labor many of the former workmen at the armory are returning and entering their names and addresses on a book kept for that purpose, so that the authorities can send for them when they are wanted.

A man named WILLIAMS has been arrested at St. Catharines, Canada, on suspicion of knowing something about the recent robbery of the branch of the Bank of Montreal at that place, he having, as is alleged, been heard to say that if the bank would give him $10,000 he would tell how to recover the money. It is now stated that $46,000 in Provincial notes were taken.

The paper mill owned and operated by SYLVESTER SMITH, in Seymour, Conn., which was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night, was valued at from $25,000 to $30,000, and was insured for $14,000. AMASA TUNBRIDGE, while assisting in removing some of the machinery, was overtaken by the flames and burned to death. A number of others barely escaped a like fate by jumping from the second story windows.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday resolutions were adopted calling upon the Legislature to abolish the contract system, denouncing the corrupt management of the canals in the past, and demanding general reform.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN announces that Col. EVANS, of the Third Cavalry, recently captured a Comanche village consisting of sixty lodges, without killing any Indians. Three men of the Third Cavalry were killed.

The New-York Board of Education for the present year was organized last evening. Mr. R. L. LARREMORE was re-elected President by a vote almost unanimous, and upon reassuming the chair he made a lengthy address, in which he defended the Board from the charges of extravagance in expending the school funds. No objection being interposed, Mr. THOMAS BOESE was continued in the clerkship, the law providing that the Clerk shall remain in office during the pleasure of the Board. An adjournment until next Wednesday evening was finally decreed.

The "La Coterie" masquerade ball at the Academy of Music last night, given by the clerks of the St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue and Metropolitan Hotels, and the Hoffman, Coleman and Astor Houses, was a very crowded and brilliant affair.

Dr. T. STERRY HUNT delivered an interesting lecture on "Primeval Chemistry," last evening, before the American Institute at Steinway Hall.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN lectured last evening at Cooper Institute on "Columbus," in aid of the funds of the New-York State Women's Hospital.

A very brisk business was transacted in Cotton yesterday at advanced prices, and largely on speculative account. Breadstuffs and Provisions were moderately dealt in. Flour, Corn, Pork and Lard favored buyers. Oats and Hogs were firmer. Groceries tamer. Freights dull and drooping.

Gen. Grant and "The World."

We have received the following from our regular Washington correspondent:

"Gen. GRANT authorizes the statement that the articles written by an 'occasional correspondent' of the New-York *World*, and purporting to relate conversations or furnish opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters, *are utterly without foundation*. No human being has ever listened to, or shared such conversations, as those reported.

Gen. GRANT would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the articles in question if they simply affected himself. But as they are evidently written with a view to embroil his relations with prominent gentlemen, most of them his political or personal friends, or at least to outrage their just sensibilities, he deviates in this instance from his usual course, and pronounces the articles alluded to incorrect, indelicate, and impertinent in an extraordinary degree."

The *World* has at last succeeded in attracting Gen. GRANT's attention,—with the result disclosed in the foregoing paragraph which comes to us from our regular Washington correspondent. That the language used, as well as the sentiment expressed, is that of Gen. GRANT himself, we have assurances which leave no room for doubt.

The *World's* course toward Gen. GRANT for a long time back, has been extraordinary. Before he was nominated for the Presidency, the *World* commended his public services and indorsed his personal character in the strongest terms, and was understood to be doing everything in its power to make him the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. When this scheme failed, and he received and accepted the Republican nomination, the *World* changed its treatment of him. It abused and denounced him, in the most virulent manner, and in every respect. It assailed, with elaborate argument, his military conduct and character;—vilified him personally in the most outrageous manner; and did everything in its power to overwhelm him with obloquy and contempt in the eyes of the American people. And when, in spite of all these endeavors, he was elected to the Presidency by a very large majority of the American people, the *World*, instead of discontinuing its assaults, only changed their form in order to make them more venomous and effective. From that day to this, it has been putting its own opinions, of public men and affairs, into his mouth,—asserting that they were uttered by him, in conversation with pretended correspondents, and giving them to the public as a veritable record of his declared opinions.

Gen. GRANT, who was quite prepared by its previous course to expect any amount of injustice and malignity at its hands, has put a quietus upon this most ingenious of all the *World's* attempts to damage him, by authorizing the declaration we give above. So far as its effect in this City, where the *World* is published, is concerned, this step was quite unnecessary; for it is very well and very generally understood that these conversations, whether coming from *quasi* correspondents at Washington, or written in the office here, were purely fictitious,—and invented for the sole purpose of passing off its own opinions as those of Gen. GRANT, in the hope mainly of making trouble between Gen. GRANT and his friends, and bringing about a rupture in the Republican Party. We should be sorry to think the editor of the *World* capable of resorting to so base and discreditable a trick, either to gain professional notoriety or to compass some personal and political purpose of his own;—but in the absence of explanation, or apology, he must inevitably incur this very grave and damaging imputation.

The Debt and the Currency—Mr. Ewing's Letter.

There is no absolute necessity, surely, for encumbering the currency question with disputed points affecting the public debt. Mr. OPDYKE has stated with much cogency the case against immediate resumption, and Mr. WALKER has done similar service in its favor, without raising the issue of good faith or repudiation in its bearing on the national bonds. Their examples were not needed to prove the possibility of discussing the desirableness and feasibility of a return to specie payments, without reference to the claims of the bondholders; but they serve to render more conspicuous the mischievous tendency of the argument presented with so much ability by Mr. EWING, in the letter which we published a few days since. He makes the bond question an essential part of the currency question, and in good part rests his opposition to resumption upon the profit thence accruing to the bondholders. The combination is at once needless and injurious. It imports into the financial problem elements that have no proper place there, and throws over the whole the suspicion and uncertainty which are among the chief causes of embarrassment.

Mr. EWING raises afresh the title of the holders of five-twenties to payment in coin. In his opinion the title is invalid, and he employs a good deal of ingenious argument, and some objurgation which is not ingenious, to show that they may be paid in greenbacks. He echoes President JOHNSON's warning against those who drive hard bargains, and predicts popular resistance to usury if the holders of the bonds press their interpretation of the contract. There may have been a pretext for this kind of talk while Mr. SEYMOUR's pretensions to the Presidency were undecided. The good faith of the Government was one of the matters in controversy between the parties, and Mr. EWING's argument would then have been in order. Now, it is a gratuitous attempt to excite distrust. The country has decided the dispute. The voice that assigned GRANT to the Presidency decreed with equal distinctness the payment of the bondholders according to the spirit of the law. The considerations urged by Mr. EWING were all before the people from the 4th of July to the 3d of November, and they rejected them as at variance with the honor and interest of the Republic. The construction he insists upon they rejected, and they declared instead that the Government shall discharge its obligations to the holders of its bonds in the currency of the world. This declaration, so recent and emphatic, should be accepted as conclusive. It is proof in advance that the doctrine of an "equitable adjustment," with which COBBETT tickled the ignorance of an English multitude, will find no favor with the American people.

We do not, however, understand Mr. EWING to contemplate the act which he attempts to justify. He denies the claim of the bondholders with a view to the completion of another bargain—not for the purpose of paying out greenbacks for five-twenties without more ado. His aim, in fact, seems to be akin to that of Mr. SHERMAN last year—namely, to compel the bondholders, by an appeal to their fears, to surrender their six per cent. security for a four per cent. which it is proposed to issue. Notwithstanding his own hostile exposition of the bondholders' title, Mr. EWING is willing to waive the extreme position, and to compromise by a scheme of funding. He is willing to sully the national honor, and to repudiate the understood terms of a contract, for the sake of saving two per cent. per annum interest on the five-twenty bonds! We will not say that the saving would be inconsiderable. But it would be trifling in comparison with the damage done to the public credit, and the loss thus indirectly entailed on the business portion of the community.

The proposition is excused by Mr. EWING on the ground that resumption must be preceded by funding. We believe that this is a reversal of the process that may best be employed—that funding will be impossible until resumption shall have been effected. This, however, is immaterial so far as Mr. EWING is concerned. He holds, with Mr. OPDYKE, that, the country having adapted itself in a great degree to an inflated and irredeemable currency, need be in no hurry to return to specie payments. It can get on quite well without them, he thinks—at least for some time; and when that time expires the change to be effected will be comparatively small. There is, undoubtedly, much force in this version of the case. It is preferable to the plans proposed for resuming by mere legislative enactment, as well as to plans for hastening resumption by merciless contraction. But if, as Mr. EWING holds, immediate resumption is neither expedient nor possible, what conceivable reason is there for projecting a funding scheme as a preliminary to it, with repudiation as the foundation of the whole?

The truth is that, unsound as our present financial condition is, it may be borne still longer much better than the evils which a discussion shaped after the manner of Mr. EWING would assuredly entail, or which would as certainly follow an attempt to legislate us back to a gold basis by any means yet prescribed in Congress. What is wanted is judicious preparation for resumption, leaving the realization of it contingent upon circumstances hereafter to be developed. And, meanwhile, it is above all things expedient to repress disputes involving the national faith, predicated upon demands which, as yet, have no actual existence.

The Trouble in the Board of Health.

We have no desire to interfere in the organization of the Board of Health, but anything that affects its efficiency at once affects the public welfare. The Superintendent of the Board, Dr. DALTON, is well known for a man of first-class ability and organizing faculty. His services as Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. GRANT, having in charge the flying hospitals, location-hospitals, and the whole sanitary department of that great body of men, are familiar to army men and sanitary workers. He, himself, was recommended in the highest manner by Gen. GRANT. His labors, since the act constituting the Board of Health was passed, in organizing the sanitary government of this City, can never be appreciated except by those familiar with the internal working of the Board. To him, especially, with his indefatigable co-laborer, Dr. HARRIS, our City owes its thanks that the dreadful pestilence in 1866 was fairly *stamped out*, and that the death-rate, formerly equal to that of the unhealthiest cities of the Old World, has sunk to a reasonable ratio. No one, not acquainted with the frightful dangers threatening our citizens at that time, can understand the unremitting exertions of these gentlemen day and night to stave off the cholera, and to thoroughly organize the Bureau. The Commission won the credit of these labors, but these two officials did the work. Now, the hard labor having been performed and the organization being completed, the Board passes a resolution requiring the Superintendent to perform eight hours of labor, and the Inspectors an equal amount.

So far as the Inspectors are concerned, the resolution is probably a wise one. It is true that no competent medical man can be obtained for eight hours of such labor for $1,800 per annum; but it may be that physicians are no longer so much needed, and that young men of industry can do the work sufficiently well. Still, were we acting in the Board, we should have preferred to have reduced the salary, together with the hours of labor. Four hours of active inspection by a superior class of men are worth eight hours of inexperienced and less energetic work. But with the Superintendent, the case is entirely different. Organizing brains are paid not by hours, but by their quality of work. The President of the Pacific Mail receives his $20,000 per annum, or the head of a large Insurance has his salary of $15,000, not because they labor precisely six or eight hours, but because they do the difficult task of organizing, and probably the most remunerative outlays of such commercial companies are for just such first-class labor.

It should be a matter of secondary importance to the Board of Health whether their Superintendant works six hours or eight hours. Does he keep up an efficient and thorough organization of the whole sanitary department? Is the work carried out as the public and the Board demand? These are the questions for them. The salary paid this official is certainly moderate enough for first-class work, as $5,000 per annum are not more than $3,000 were a few years ago. Moreover, the members of the Board themselves, if we mistake not, receive the same amount for greatly less labor and brain work. We trust that this unfortunate break in the administration of the Board will be remedied, and that the present Superintendant, or some other man of excellent organizing faculty, will be retained in this important position.

Mr. Banks' Protectorates.

The House of Representatives yesterday tabled, by a decisive vote, the protectorate resolution introduced by Mr. BANKS, and thus, for the present at least, disposed of a subject that offered unlimited opportunities for spread-eagle eloquence. It is clear that Mr. BANKS has enormous faith in the prestige and power of "this great country." Whatever means other nations use to reach their ends, he knows that America has only to say *sic jubeo*, and at once, without labor, worry or cost, all difficulties vanish. In this sublime faith, when, last year, the naturalization question came up, Mr. BANKS was for settling it by "declaratory legislation," proposing to record a resolution of Congress on the books by way of "warning to feudal Europe," and predicting that feudal Europe would subside at once—and sorely must he have been vexed at finding the matter arranged, not at Washington by "resolution," but at London and Berlin by treaty. So in the Canada questions, of reciprocity, fisheries and what not, the patriotic Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations seemed to think we could get all we wanted by saying we wanted it. And now, finally, Mr. BANKS comes out with his scheme of protectorates for Hayti and St. Domingo, which, to be established, only require a mere "offer" on our part!

"But," suggests Mr. BINGHAM, "perhaps an appropriation of *money* may be needed." "No," replies Mr. BANKS, "the resolution does not warrant an expenditure of money." "Well, then," asks Mr. WOODWARD, "do we not initiate aggression?" "We do not," promptly answers Mr. BANKS, "but we *prevent* aggression." The truth is that his firm faith in the country furnishes Mr. BANKS with an off-hand answer to everybody. To Mr. MULLINS' objection he responds that it "does *not* run the hazard of interfering with foreign Governments;" to Mr. INGERSOLL's, that it "does *not* propose a protectorate in the European sense;" to Mr. WARD's, that "there is *not* any precedent, but the age requires new action." And, in like fashion, he disposed of Mr. JUDD, Mr. GARFIELD, Mr. FERRIS and others, who all seem to have lacked the unbounded patriotic faith of Mr. BANKS.

Now, if this new Gulf scheme involves neither money nor trouble, how, one naturally asks, is it to be executed? And here comes in Mr. BANKS' peculiar method. It is to be done by a "resolution;" by a mere "offer" to protect, "which I believe," adds that gentleman, "will be accepted." No greenbacks, no soldiers, no civilians required, no insurrections to be put down,—nothing but a "proffer." It is a return to the good old days when Chinese armies overthrew their enemies with gongs, and Jewish armies blew down walls with horns. With his Congressional gong and horn Mr. BANKS will flatten all obstacles and frighten all foes.

The long and short of this matter is that protectorates mean money and trouble—they mean a new grist of office-holders, if nothing else; and if this last, at any rate, does not mean *money*, what does it mean? Things are not now, unhappily, done by magic, with Beata's wondrous wand, or Fortunio's cap, or Fortunatus' purse. We must *pay*, and pay roundly; and the practical question is, is the game worth the candle?

What is Hayti to us, or we to Hayti, that we should bleed for her? What proof is there that St. Domingo wants our protection? Mr. BANKS says that he thinks so "from the best information he can obtain." But we submit that if these or any other peoples want our protection, they will let us openly know; and *then* there will be time enough to count up the cost, and not compromise ourselves by going into a scheme without knowing where we are coming out.

Our Food and Drink.

The swill-milk excitement, which ran so high in former times, has just been revived by the Board of Health, and ought to compete with the swill-liquor excitement raised by the *World*. With swill milk for children and swill liquor for men, what wonder that we are so healthy and hearty a race?

So long as swindling is believed to be confined to weights and measures, and adulterations to the intermixture of harmless substances, it is harder to arouse public attention to these subjects. Ever since the miracle of Cana in Galilee (and probably before) the art of turning water into wine has been the dream of wine sellers; and probably no other guild ever appreciated more vividly that miracle, at least in a mercantile point of view—though, perhaps, we ought to except the dairymen, who have long been trying the same experiment with regard to milk. Merely watering wine or milking the cistern is, however, a comparatively harmless cheat upon the community—simple theft; but drugging wine and milk and flour and sugar and tea with chemicals at once disgusting and poisonous, becomes another matter, and ought to be made the subject of stricter penal legislation. In Brooklyn, according to the Sanitary Superintendent, there is one filthy swill-milk stable containing 650 cows all fed on New-York swill, and, quartered with them, 200 steers and bulls for slaughter; another filthy stable of 200 swill-fed cows, and so on. Meanwhile, from reputable grocers and hotel-keepers we may get chicory in coffee, starch or sand in sugar, *terra alba* in cream of tartar, sulphuric acid in vinegar, all sorts of weeds in tea leaves, and all sorts of poisons in spices, together with fusel oil in brandy and tannin in whisky, and so on through the whole catalogue of eatables and drinkables. Spring balances and false weights and measures are called into play to do as much damage to the pockets as vile mixtures do to the stomachs of the people.

The faithful exposure of these and any other frauds or wrong-doings is a public service to the community, and, as such, deserves support and encouragement. We cannot look over-confidently on any *permanent* reform from the mere exposures—for the gains of the trader will generally tempt him to risk again any ignominy of censure by the Press. But such crusades are at least temporarily effective; and should they lead to stricter legislation and better enforcement of existing laws against frauds, public opinion will not have been involved in vain.

The Tennessee River Job.

Among the projected jobs which Congress will be asked to aid by large appropriations is one to improve the Tennessee River. About $80,000 of the national funds have already been used on this work without practical result; and the Government will be asked to throw away a few hundred thousand other dollars in the same direction. A Convention called by the Governors of the States through which the river flows is to meet at Chattanooga on Jan. 24 to further the work of securing additional appropriations for the removal of certain formidable obstructions extending over many miles of a very shallow stream.

The improvement of the Tennessee River is very desirable—to the States through which it flows. It is a stream which waters the rich valleys of several States, but it floats the commerce of none. It is as picturesque as the Hudson—when it is not dried up; and it would be navigable and useful if it could always be kept at flood height. But its improvement is no more a national duty than is the protection of the large private Southern plantations by the building of levees on the Mississippi. Small portions of a half dozen States, none of which are one-fourth cultivated, and which are almost wholly without commerce, are to be benefited by such improvement; but the commerce which would float on the improved river would not be of the slightest importance or income to the United States.

One of the arguments made in this case is that the improvement of the Tennessee will build up a great commerce. This is a frequent mistake made in all our measures of internal improvements. The building of railroads and the improvement of rivers do not create commerce where none existed before. It is commerce which opens the highways to market; and the return or profit for the expenditure entailed is found in the natural increase and development of the commerce benefited thereby. No commerce of any importance exists on the Tennessee. An occasional small boat—running once a fortnight—is sufficient to carry the trade of the Tennessee from its mouth to Florence, Ala., to which point it is unobstructed. The reason is simple enough. All the products of the States which the river traverses are wanted at the South, not at the North; and, unfortunately, the Tennessee flows Northward. The railroads furnish a cheaper outlet to the South than the Tennessee would. The anticipated trade on the improved river would, therefore, be merely local, and consequently local and not national funds ought to be expended for the required work.

MINOR TOPICS.

Would it not be well for the State Legislature, as a measure of precaution, and for the purpose of preventing attempts upon the virtue of its members, to pass some bill for the detection of bribery and corruption in the election of *United States Senator?* We don't suppose anything can be done that would prove effectual. The contest is between Republicans. All the bribery, if any, likely to be done, will be done in caucus, and we do not know that it is an offence against any law for a member to vote for one candidate rather than another in *caucus*, even if he is paid for doing so. Still it would look better if they would pass a law of *some* sort on the subject,—it matters little what.

The Board of Education, at their meeting last evening, did not attempt to remove the Clerk, Mr. BOESE, as was expected. He will therefore continue in his position, and this most important body will remain free from the baneful political influences of the "Ring" that were sought to be imposed upon it. In this matter the members of the Board have felt the influence of public opinion, and the nefarious scheme was not even introduced at their meeting. It will be seen by our report that the President of the Board delivered an elaborate address upon our educational system, defending the Board from the charge of wastefulness in the expenditures for the public schools.

When Gen. BANKS' scheme to extend an American "protectorate" over Hayti and St. Domingo, was brought up in the House yesterday, Gen. BUTLER desired to extend the protectorate over other West India islands; Mr. SPALDING desired to extend it over the islands of the Pacific as well as of the Atlantic, and Messrs. ROBINSON and BROOKS desired it should be extended over Ireland. The whole question was quickly tabled by a great majority. On many subjects Congress has become very sensible and discreet since the election of Gen. GRANT as President.

Money closed very comfortably for responsible borrowers yesterday, with free offerings at the legal rate on call, as the rule. Funds, stocks and cotton wound up much more firmly, on enlarged dealings. Fresh rumors of impending sales of coin-bearing bonds on Treasury account were circulated, but were authoritatively contradicted in each and every instance, as without a shadow of a justification and they made no adverse impression on values. Gold closed a fraction stronger, and exchange somewhat weaker.

How about our New-York Post Office? If Congress does not do something about it soon, the Government will lose title to the land it has bought to build one on. It will very soon be covered with shanties for peanut merchants and car conductors, who will in time acquire title by right of possession.

There seems to be something wrong about the Penitentiary at Sing Sing. Beside the numerous cases of convicts escaping of which we have lately had mention, we learn that two other criminals got out yesterday morning. It would seem that there must be connivance on the part of the Keepers. The Warden should be held answerable for this shameful state of things.

Some five, six or ten years ago Capt. CREIGHTON, of a British steamer, rescued, with great gallantry, a large number of United States troops from death on board the shipwrecked vessel *San Francisco*, on which they had been embarked. Congress voted him—a medal, in acknowledgment of his services:—and *to-day* he is to get it. It has only taken six or eight years to accomplish this little feat. How fortunate it is that in *this* country there is no such thing as red-tape, but everything is done promptly,—at just the right time and in just the right way. Whether Capt. CREIGHTON still lives, and is sufficiently in possession of his memory to recollect the service for which he is to be rewarded so munificently, we cannot say.

The Imperial City of Rome is showering honors on the head of our American poet Mr. LONGFELLOW,—but it must be confessed she has rather an original way of doing it. Mr. GEO. W. CHILDS, another American, gives him a dinner *in* Rome. There is nothing very startling or remarkable in the operation. It was a good thing to do—but why should Mr. CHILDS, or anybody else, think it worth telegraphing under three thousand miles of salt water? Mr. CHILDS evidently believes in letting his left hand know, by telegraph and regardless of expense, what his right hand doeth.

There is a melancholy satisfaction in finding that, if liquor-dealers are licensed to poison, impoverish and degrade thousands of our people yearly, they *pay* something for the privilege, and do something toward supporting and curing their victims. Of the money paid for these licenses to sell liquor, the large sum of $505,799 has been handed over by the State to the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum within the last four years. This, to be sure, is but a small part of the cost, in cash as well as wretchedness and misery, caused by the sale of intoxicating drink; but it is a comfort to know that even a fraction of the whole sum is made to do good somewhere.

Gen. BANKS took pains to explain that when he proposed an American "protectorate" for Hayti and San Domingo, he does not use the word "in a European sense." All his scheme "*might* require," he says "is the sending thither of a vessel of war, and in case of the interruption of the public peace to *advise* the parties attempting revolution *that they had better wait till the regular period of election occurred.*" That will doubtless be very good "advice;" but is a "vessel of war" absolutely necessary as a means of sending it? Can we not find an equally efficient and more pacific messenger for this little errand?

In one of those sudden reversals of popular judgment which we every day see, SURRATT, who was lately regarded by most people as the "bad egg of a bad raven," has now become quite a lion with some people, and the "full and explicit statement" which he proposes to make regarding the Booth abduction plot is anticipated with great favor. If he is like other mortals, he will probably make himself out a great historic hero; but why, on his own evidence, we should so regard a man who, whether he did or did not take part in the assassination itself, was at least the boon companion of the President's assassins, it is difficult to see. Let us not go from one extreme of credulity to the other.

It is a little curious to observe with what intense delight we hear of a rebellion against any Government, no matter what it is or where it is, so it be not our own. We don't stop to inquire into the objects of the revolt, its motives or chances of success, or whether it is likely to benefit or ruin those who engage in it. If it is only a rebellion against a Government, that is all we ask. It has all our sympathies,—all our good wishes,—all the help we can give it without getting into trouble ourselves. The Fenians in Ireland,—the handful of Cretans starving in hopes of overthrowing the Turkish Government,—the Spanish Liberals overthrowing the monarchy, and now the Cubans rebelling against the Spanish Liberals,—they all have the sympathy and encouragement of our people. The prevalent idea with us on this subject seems to be that *all* government is bad and ought to be overthrown, and that we are bound by our principles, our traditions and our interests to help those noble spirits who rebel against authority anywhere or of whatever sort. One would think our own experience should teach us the necessity of some discrimination in this matter. We insisted that no foreign nation should sympathize with *our* rebels, no matter what they might think about the causes of their rebellion. The whole thing was none of their business. Have we any more concern with Crete, or Spain, or Cuba, or Ireland, than England had with us during our war?

The startling revelations made to the public yesterday, concerning kerosene oil, by Prof. CHANDLER, the Chemist of the Board of Health, were timely and of the utmost value to persons using that article; but it is a question whether the learned Professor should have taken the trouble to "puff" a certain oil company in this City at the expense of all others. That invidious point will materially weaken the impression made upon the public mind by the report.

In his late speech of thanks for the silver service given to him by his Connecticut admirers, Gen. KILPATRICK, after alluding to having been "taken completely by surprise," (though the papers announced its coming some days before,) said of the silver service, "Wherever I go, be it to my native hills in New-Jersey, or to the shore of distant Chili, it shall ever be another link in that endless chain which"—and so on. But Gen. BUTLER, who has "owed one" to the other General ever since the last election, has just thrown an obstacle, we believe, in the path to "distant Chili," by inducing the House to withdraw the appropriation for the Minister to Chili. However, we trust that Gen. KILPATRICK is not limited to the actual dilemma he states, and that other distant countries besides Chili will relieve him, if he likes, from the necessity of going to his native hills in New-Jersey.

It is now proposed to raise the Loew Bridge over West-street at the end of Cortlandt. The notion is a fit one; for that rather unornamental contrivance would not look so much out of place in that locality as it would in the Central Park, for which it has been recommended. Besides, it is as much needed at that formidable and generally filthy crossing as at any other in the City—if we except the Greenwich-street crossing, near the market, which is as bad as most, and also the South-street crossing at Fulton Ferry, which is, on an average estimate, the worst of all. Everything considered, it is a pity we have not three or four nice bridges for our dreadful down-town passages, which are only growing worse from day to day. That dodging and rushing at the crossings is a terrible piece of daily duty, even with the help of the policemen.

The murder of Mr. ROGERS has drawn the attention of the public generally to a fact, the existence of which has been long deplored by reflecting men, viz.: The great insecurity of life in this City. Without doubt, this is in the main attributable to the common custom of carrying deadly weapons. It can be prevented, therefore, by removing the cause. This can only be done by the Legislature. And now, while public opinion is aroused on the subject, our law-makers could not do better than to pass a law, stringent in its provisions and well-digested in its terms, prohibiting the concealment about the person of sheath-knives, pistols and other murderous tools. If the penalties of such a law were enforced with the utmost severity, the lives of our citizens would be safer. The first class upon whom restrictions of this sort ought to be placed is the Police force. A locust club is quite sufficient to meet the requirements in their case of offence and defence.

The Senatorial Contest—Gov. Fenton and His Assailants.

A good deal of indignation has been excited by an article in the *Commercial Advertiser* of a recent date, in which the most open and direct charges, involving bribery and corruption, were made against Gov. FENTON and some of his friends who claimed to be acting on his behalf. Specific instances were mentioned in which large sums of money were alleged to have been paid to persons claiming to be his representatives, for his action on Railroad and other bills coming before him for his approval.

No denial of these charges has been made by Gov. FENTON, or with his authority, so far as we are aware; and possibly it may not be consistent with the dignity of his position and character to take notice of them. But advantage has been taken of their appearance, in various quarters friendly to the late Governor as a candidate for Senator, to assail with extraordinary vehemence sundry gentlemen with whom it is assumed these charges originated.

Mr. BROWN, the editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, has been one of the most prominent of those by whom this style of defending Gov. FENTON has been practiced; and it is to him, therefore, that Mr. H. J. HASTINGS, the editor of the *Commercial*, has addressed the following letter, in which he assumes the whole responsibility of the charges and avows his ability to prove them, if Gov. FENTON will give him the opportunity in a Court of Justice.

We intend to take no part in the contest, and have no opinion to express in regard to it. We can only say that we know no man in the State more likely to be thoroughly well informed in regard to the lobby operations in Albany than Mr. HASTINGS, or less likely to talk at random in regard to any of their details. The following is his letter:

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1869.

MY DEAR BROWN: Will you be good enough to allow me the use of the columns of the *Democrat* to correct an error you have fallen into? I am sure you will do as much as this for an old friend who served you in the past.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is not proprietor of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*. He did not inspire the article reflecting on Gov. FENTON's administration. He knew no more about its appearance than the editor of the *Democrat*. You know, Mr. BROWN, for I have informed you on several occasions within the last three months, that Mr. WEED has nothing to do with the management of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—that his health does not permit him to enter into either politics or business. Knowing Mr. WEED's condition, it is hardly fair or honorable to be eternally dragging "the old man" into print, and making him a bugbear to frighten old ladies and unsophisticated people with narrow prejudices, whom you denominate as Radicals. When I say he has no interest in the Senatorial fight, I speak what I know. Had he the power he would not make EDWIN D. MORGAN EDWIN D. MORGAN's successor. So you will see you have been imposing upon the community. As an honorable man, I shall expect you to make this correction. If you don't, I shall alter my opinion of you. It is due to Mr. WEED and Mr. MORGAN you should do so.

You say "the scandalous and infamous attack on Gov. FENTON emanated from EDWIN D. MORGAN." This is doing great injustice to Mr. MORGAN. He had just as much to do with it as the man in the moon. It emanated from your correspondent, who, you are well aware, has an extensive and intimate acquaintance with legislative and Executive business. You and I, Mr. BROWN, during the last four years, have performed a large amount of sentinel duty in view of the Executive chamber, during the sessions of the Legislature. We have had better opportunities of seeing more and learning more than the honest yeomanry of the rural districts. You were Gov. FENTON's trusted friend. Like a true friend, you shut your eyes and closed your ears to a great many things. I was not Gov. FENTON's friend, for I confess I never fancied the man. I thought of him as *Richelieu* thought of *Huget*, "he bowed too low!" Consequently, I saw and heard many things you did not.

I write you, therefore, to say that I assume the entire responsibility of the article reflecting on Gov. FENTON's administration, and invite him into Court. I do this in order that Gov. FENTON may make no mistake as to the defendant in any legal proceedings he may think proper to institute, in order to seek redress. I hope to be able to show that the article published in the *Commercial Advertiser* was published with good motives and for justifiable ends. I feel quite sure from my intimacy with affairs connected with the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State, that I shall be fully able to prove all I have stated, and I think even more, judging from the information imparted to me since the opening of the Legislature. Hoping you will be successful in persuading Gov. FENTON to commence legal proceedings against me, I remain yours truly,

HUGH J. HASTINGS.

TELEGRAMS.

Probable Indefinite Adjournment of the Peace Conference.

The Greek Ambassador to France to be President of the Greek Ministry.

A Conspiracy in Spain to Place a King Over Mexico.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Greek Ambassador to Paris Recalled to be President of the Ministry.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

It is stated to-day that RANGABE, the present Ambassador at Paris from Greece, has been recalled to replace BULGARIS as President of the Ministry.

The *Official Journal* reports that the Conference on the Eastern question held a brief session yesterday, and adjourned until Thursday next. Mr. RANGABE, the Grecian Minister, was not present. The conduct of the Greek Government in taking exception to the exclusion of its Representative from the Conference, is condemned; for it is argued Greece assented to the propriety of a similar exclusion from the Congress of 1856, though the Sublime Porte was then represented in that body, and this is held as a precedent for the action of the present Conference.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13—Evening.

The exclusion of the Grecian Ambassador threatens to break up the Conference. It is not considered probable that the Greek Government will acquiesce, and its reply to the demand of its representative for instructions is not likely to prove favorable; in which case the Conference will, in all probability, adjourn indefinitely. In the meantime the Plenipotentiaries have applied to their respective Governments for further instructions.

It is understood that Russia condemns the attitude which Greece has assumed toward the Conference.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European Powers, justifying its recent action against Greece, is published here. It says the Turkish Government does not expect that the Conference of Paris will arrive at any settlement. The ultimatum sent to Greece was a declaration that the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire must not be interfered with.

SPAIN.

Reported Movement in Spain to Place a King over Mexico.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

One of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S Mexican Generals is here, secretly engaging Spanish scientific and military officers for a movement to place Count GERGENTI on the throne of Mexico. He wants two hundred officers of high rank; their pay is secured for them. Several members of the Government assist the enterprise secretly. Marshal PRIM grants officers, who desire to embark on the expedition, unlimited leave of absence. It is said that the Emperor NAPOLEON favors the project.

The authorities are in receipt of offers of men and money, from all quarters of Spain, to recover Cuba from the hands of the insurgents.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Epoca* asserts that the Governments of France and Italy, and that Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister to Paris, and at least one member of the Provisional Government of Spain, advocate the claims of Prince AMADEUS, the Duke of Aosta, to the throne of Spain.

CANDIA.

Capture of Cretan Insurgent Leaders by Turkish Troops.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The reports of the capture by the Turkish forces of the members of the Cretan insurrectionary Government are confirmed. Four of the Cretan officials were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. The books and documents of the Government fell into the hands of the Turks.

AUSTRIA.

The Result of the Retention in Office of Baron Von Beust.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Evening Post* (official journal) said, in its issue of yesterday, that Count VON BISMARCK, the Prussian Primo Minister, had told Count DE WIMPFFEN, the Austrian Minister at Berlin, that the retention of Baron VON BEUST in office would provoke serious action on the part of Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Petition for the Resumption of Mail Between New-York and Southampton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

London merchants are extensively petitioning the Government to restore the mail service between Southampton and New-York, by contract with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The petitioners show that the average time made by the Hamburg-American steamers is better than that of several others, and equal to the best to which mail service is accorded.

ITALY.

The Tax Disturbances at an End.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

All disturbances attending the collection of the mill-tax have ceased.

JAPAN.

End of the Civil War—Retirement of the Tycoon to his Private Possessions—Yeddo Occupied by the Mikado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The ship *King Philip* arrived to-night from Yokohama. She brings advices to Dec. 15. The reported surrender of Prince AIDZU is confirmed, and the civil war in Japan is considered at an end. The capitulation was concluded Nov. 6, on the birthday of the Mikado. Yeddo has become the permanent residence of the Mikado. The Tycoon has retired to his private possessions with all of his people who wished to follow him. Those who were willing to take employment under the new Government were retained. The removal of the people of the Tycoon from Yeddo was commenced on Dec. 15. Some thirteen thousand were to be sent to the Tycoon's new Province of Shiraidisa. The ship *King Philip* was chartered and made one trip to the Province, carrying 1,350 passengers. The ship *Suliote* arrived at Yokohama, from New-York, Dec. 12. The ship *Agra* from Cardiff had arrived. The ship *N. B. Palmer* had completed her cargo of silk and teas and was about to sail for New-York. The United States gunboats *Maumee* and *Monocacy* were at Yokohama.

CUBA.

Seizure of Arms in Havana—The Police Fired Upon—Success of Count Valmaseda's Expedition.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Police were recently informed that there was a secret deposit of arms in a house on Carmen-street. They proceeded to the spot, and found there two hundred carbines and revolvers and other weapons, together with ammunition, &c. On attempting to take possession of the arms yesterday. They were fired upon by the populace. A policeman and a soldier were killed, and two celadors were wounded, one mortally. The arms were finally taken away, and quiet was restored. The person who led the attack on the Police has been arrested. A steamer has arrived from Santiago de Cuba with important news. According to dispatches received by the Government, Villa Cobre has been retaken by the Spanish troops. Official accounts also represent that Count VALMASEDA defeated the rebels at Sibancion, Cascorro and Guaimaro. He then marched on to Tunas, and effected a junction with the forces of Col. LOÑO. The united forces had commenced to advance on Bayamo.

A report from Manzanillo declares that VALMASEDA has actually captured Bayamo. It is also reported that the revolutionary chieftains, CESPEDES and AGUILERA, were in the vicinity of Manzanillo, and had offered to surrender to VALMASEDA on the condition that their present rank in the Spanish army be guaranteed them. This account is discredited as incompatible with the reputed character of the men, and it is deemed improbable that their companions would permit such action.

The official reports of affairs in the interior are flatly contradicted by the advices privately received by friends of the insurgents in this city. It is denied that VALMASEDA has captured Bayamo. It is maintained, on the contrary, that he has been defeated, with the loss of many men and part of his artillery and baggage train.

The next steamer from Santiago will bring fuller news, and is anxiously awaited.

MEXICO.

The Trial of Gov. Bustamente—The United States Treaties.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The following intelligence has just been received from Mexico:

Gov. BUSTAMENTE, of San Luis Potosi, has been tried by the Legislature and found guilty of all the charges against him.

Great misery prevails among the laborers in some parts of the country on account of scarcity of money.

The Indian war continued in Sonora.

Much excitement has been caused among the Mexicans by artful reports that the treaties with the United States are intended to entrap the Republic into the acknowledgment of debts heavier than she can pay, whereupon, in default of payment, the United States will seize her territory and dismember the country.

The *Globe*, an opposition journal, had suspended. It was reported that PORFIRIO DIAZ, and his brother FELIX, Governor of Oaxaca, are quarrelling. The latter is a strong adherent of JUAREZ.

GEORGIA.

Further Particulars of the Ogeechee Troubles—The State Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Morning News* publishes a report of a conversation held by one of its editors with the negroes concerned in the Ogeechee troubles. The negroes say that Col. WILLIAMS, whose report was forwarded by Gen. SIBLEY, only visited one plantation, three miles from the scene of disturbance, and did not go to other places to ascertain the correctness of the report concerning the outrages. He asked no questions except whether they had any complaint to make against the planters? Whether they were at arms against the United States? and what injury was done by the Sheriff's posse? He asked no questions about resistance to or robbery of the Sheriff. He went down late at night and returned before daylight the next morning, and was accompanied on the trip by one of the leading disturbers of the peace of Savannah. It is reliably reported that the party was arrested by the negroes, and were released upon Col. WILLIAMS explaining who he was. Sheriff DOONER publishes a card in the morning papers denying Col. WILLIAMS' statement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The General Assembly reassembled to-day in the new Capitol building, formerly Kimball's Opera House. A quorum of both Houses were present. A committee was appointed to notify the Governor that they were ready for business. They then adjourned till Friday, when the Governor's message will be read. Several colored men, who were recently expelled from the Legislature, are now here expecting to be reseated.

MISSOURI.

Inaugural Message of Gov. McClurg—His Recommendations.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Gov. McCLURG, in his inaugural message, says he will appoint none but loyal and strictly honest men to office, and that if his appointees should at any time give evidence of disloyalty, he will exercise the power vested in him to effect their removal. He favors an amendment to the Registration law, which will enable the Executive to remove Registers for proper cause; and recommends that the Militia law be altered so that the militia of the State shall be under the sole control of the Governor. He opposes any proposition looking to the enfranchisement of rebels in exchange for negro suffrage, and says the rebels ought not to be restored in the right of the ballot so long as the right of suffrage is denied to the negro. He recommends that the Constitutional amendment striking the word "white" from the Constitution, which was defeated last November, should be again submitted to the people at the next general election. He says the State institutions should be removed from the control of the people of Boone and Calloway Counties on account of the rebellious tendencies of the people of those counties.

Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SHERMAN, left this city to-day for Fort Cobb with dispatches for Gen. SHERMAN.

The Kansas Legislature was organized yesterday by the election of the following officers: C. O. LEFFED, President *pro tem.*; J. C. CROWTHER, Secretary of the Senate; Mr. S. ADAMS, Speaker; H. G. OLNEY, Chief Clerk of the House. The Governor's message will be delivered to-day.

Buffalo Board of Trade—Resolutions Adopted Relative to the Canal Interest.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

An adjourned meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade, to take into consideration the canal interests of the State, was largely attended this morning. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Legislature to abolish the contract system, and to provide for repairs by the Superintendent, or other responsible agents, so that the canals may be kept in navigable condition and rendered available for the increased demands of commerce; denouncing the past corrupt management; demanding reform, and that integrity, experience and undoubted capacity be the first requisites for appointment to offices of the canals. Also, that the Erie Canal, throughout its whole line, from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany and the Champlain Canal, should without delay be repaired, and completed to seven feet in depth and seventy feet in width, and double locks substituted for the old "bench walls." Also, that there be an early revision of the present toll list, so as to retain protect and increase trade. A committee of five was appointed to attend to the canal interests before the present Legislature.

Nomination of Hon. John P. Stockton as Senator from New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Democratic Joint Caucus was held this afternoon. Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. STOCKTON and request his presence. When informed of his nomination, he appeared and addressed the Caucus in an eloquent speech, which was received with rounds of applause. In the House, Mr. JONES moved to print the message of Gov. WARD, except that portion referring to national affairs, as insulting to the President of the United States and the majority of the House. The motion was lost. The objectionable part was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A Steamboat Burned on the Mississippi River—Several Persons Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The sternwheel steamboat *Glide*, hence for the Red River, ran aground and exploded her boiler, about midnight last night, about fifty miles above this city. She burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss. Five or six persons were killed instantly or have died since, and twenty-five injured, several of them fatally. The steamers *J. G. Blackford* and *Thomas Powell* reached the scene in about twenty minutes, and rescued the survivors, who were brought to this city by the *Gov. Allen*. The *Gov. Allen* also brought the officers and crew of the sternwheel steamer *Idaho*, which sunk in the Ouachita River on Sunday last. The *Idaho* and cargo are a total loss, but no lives were lost. The loss on the *Glide* is $25,000.

The Recent Mysterious Death of Negroes in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The jury of inquest impaneled on the 5th inst. to inquire into the cause of the death of SANDY DIGGES and LEWIS TAYLOR, two of the colored employes of the French Minister, reassembled at the Minister's residence to-day to proceed with the investigation. The supposition that the deceased may have been suffocated by gas escaping from a pipe leading from a furnace in the room, was contradicted by experiment. The case was related by the Coroner upon the assembling of the jury this morning, and afterward a large number of witnesses were examined. Count BERTHEMY, the French Minister, testified that the deceased had been in his employ for two years; were men of steady habits; never knew them to use spirituous liquors; LEWIS TAYLOR had only a slight cough, but otherwise both of the deceased were perfectly healthy; saw both of them last about 6 o'clock on Monday Jan. 4, and heard that they both went out afterward; one of the servant girls was the first to discover that the deceased were still in bed next morning and could not be awakened; witness has heard since that SANDY DIGGES, one of the deceased, remained in the house that night; never knew of any ill-feeling between any of the servants; a robbery occurred in witness' house about a week before the deceased were found dead; it was about 6 o'clock in the evening, when the deceased were then waiting on the dinner table; witness was robbed then of valuable decorations and a watch and chain, but there was a box in the room containing some money which was untouched. The Minister summoned the servants of his household, who were examined, and every minute detail connected with habits and character of the deceased, their whereabouts during the evening preceding the discovery of their death, &c., were given to the jury. Several physicians, including those who had made chemical analysis of their stomachs, were examined, and it was proven that they had been poisoned by strychnine. The examination of the contents of the stomach of one of the men disclosed that fact, although the stomach of the other gave no evidence of containing strychnine, and the theory is advanced of the poison having been absorbed by the blood. It is also believed that it was administered scientifically. The verdict of the jury is, that both parties came to their death, between the hours of 1 and 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday the 5th instant; and also find that the deceased came to their deaths from the effects of strychnine administered by some person or persons unknown. The case is thus involved in as much mystery as ever. Various theories are expressed by parties who have interested themselves in the case. Several believe that the poison was given to one of the parties who was out at a late hour on the night preceding his death, and shared by him with his companion upon his return to their room.

Capture of a Comanche Village by the Third Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.

The following telegram has just been received, dated at Fort Hayes, Kan., Jan. 12:

Major-Gen. W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major SHERIDAN, commanding at Fort Dodge, reports that Lieut. MARTIN, of the Third Infantry, has just arrived from camp and states that Col. EVANS has captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges. Three men of the Third Cavalry were wounded. No Indians were killed. Col. EVANS had returned to his depot camp on the Canadian River.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, A. A. G.

Episcopal Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to elect a Bishop for the Diocese of Central New-York, assembled at St. Paul's Church, in this city, this forenoon. Bishop COXE presided, and the attendance of clerical and lay delegates was full. The morning was devoted to religious services. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn. The services were closed by the ordination of Rev. Mr. DESTING, of Oneida.

The Maine Senatorial Question.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Hon. J. H. DRUMMOND, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Committee to receive the votes of the Senatorial caucus, has issued a card in relation to the Senato-rial matter, in which he says:

"The blank piece of paper was not recognized by the Committee as a ballot, and no one of them pretended it was a ballot. The Committee reported 149 ballots, of which Mr. HAMLIN had 75. I cannot help regarding a refusal to support the nomination on the ground that the nomination was not formally declared by the Chairman of the caucus, as no more nor no less than bolting a nomination regularly and fairly made."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 13.—A fire at 3 o'clock this morning partially destroyed the barn of BENJAMIN RYDER and the grocery store of C. W. DYER. Two valuable horses, owned by Mr. RYDER, were suffocated. RYDER's loss will amount to $2,500; insured for $1,200. DYER's loss is $1,300; insured for $800.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A laborer, named THOMAS DOYLE, in attempting to get on train No. 12, at Owego, last night, while the train was in motion, slipped and fell underneath the cars, which passed over his left leg, entirely severing it from his body.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The family mansion of the late Judge C. H. CARROLL, of Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y., occupied by D. H. FITZHUGH, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—At 1 o'clock a fire broke out in CALDWELL's jewelry store, on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, which extended to HOWELL BROS., extensive manufacturers of wall paper. At this hour (1:30) it promises to be very destructive. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and he has been arrested.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13—A meeting of prominent merchants of this city has been held and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps to memorialize Congress for a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

STATE RIGHTS.

The Powers of the States and of the General Government—Message of Gov. Palmer, of Illinois.

Gen. JOHN M. PALMER was inaugurated as Governor of Illinois on Monday. In concluding his inaugural address, he said:

Now, that the war is ended, and all its proper objects attained, the public welfare demands a recurrence to the true principles that underlie our system of government, and one of the best established and most distinctly recognized of these is, that the Federal Government is one of enumerated powers. It is one of the enumerated powers of the Federal Government to regulate commerce among the several States, and from this grant of power an attempt is made to infer that of creating corporations with the power to enter any of the States, take private property as for public uses, and prosecute every corporate enterprise, regardless of State authority. The correctness of this inference is not admitted, but it was conceded to be just, in view of the embarrassments it would create, the power ought not to be exercised. Such corporations would embarrass the operations of those already created by the States, they would be exempt from taxation by State authority—in short, the State would have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operations of such incorporations. It is essential to the usefulness of the State Governments that their just authority should be respected by that of the nation. Already the authority of the States is in a manner paralyzed by a growing conviction that all their powers are in some sense derivative and subordinate, and not original and independent. The State Governments are a part of the American system of government. They fill a well-defined place, and their just authority must be respected by the Federal Government, if it is expected that their laws will be obeyed. "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of Government is essential to civil liberty," and in this view I have thought it proper to invite your attention to these subjects.

It is the clear duty of the National Government to decline the exercise of all doubtful Powers when the neglect to do so would be to bring it into fields of legislation already occupied by the States, and thereby raising embarrassing questions, and presenting a singular and dangerous instance of jurisdiction claiming the right to control the same class of subjects, and creating rival corporations with differing powers. Arguments may be found for the exercise of this class of powers by Congress, but they are greatly overbalanced by the evils it would produce.

The people of the State have confided to the General Assembly a great trust. They expect at your hands the most careful scrutiny of the operations of every department of the Government. That abuses, if any are found to exist, shall be corrected. They demand the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money. I have no doubt your efforts to promote their happiness will meet their approval. I will cooperate with you to promote these desirable ends, and hope to deserve some share of the honor which follows a faithful and patriotic discharge of public duties.

JOHN M. PALMER.

John H. Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* gives the following:

"Surratt is now in South America, but will return here in a month. I learn from one of his friends that he has prepared a full and explicit statement of the conspiracy which resulted in the death of President LINCOLN. In this he denies all knowledge of any assassination plot, but confesses freely that BOOTH and himself and others were in a plot to abduct Mr. LINCOLN. He declares that assassination was never spoken of to him, and was not agreed on by BOOTH and PAYNE until the night it took place. He further insists on the entire innocence of his mother, maintains that every effort was made to keep the abduction plot from her knowledge, and says she was simply the victim of unfortunate circumstances and the machinations of the witness WEICHMAN, whose evidence, it will be remembered, caused Mrs. SURRATT'S conviction. SURRATT proposes to tell everything he knows, the good, bad, and indifferent, and make oath to it. He feels, it is said, that it will be so impartial and straightforward that it will be believed."

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Henry Chauncey —$214,180 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall Jan. 5, reached this port yesterday with the specie referred to in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Moritz Meyer	$34,160	Marcial & Co.	$275
Eugene Kelly & Co.	104,300	Wells, Fargo & Co.	738
Wells, Fargo & Co.	30,937		
Willets & Co.	3,770		
Order	40,000	Total	$1,013
Total	$213,167		

Troubles of the United States of Colombia—A Proclamation by Mosquera—Impositions Upon Panama Merchants—News from Central Countries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

The people are considerably excited here to-day in consequence of the arrival, this morning, of a body of national troops from Bogota. The *Conway* brought the first squad, 120 in number, and 130 more are expected to-morrow on the *Chilian*. The *Star & Herald* remarks on this arrival:

"Although we have no official announcement of what these troops are sent to the Isthmus for, their mission seems very clear, and in connection therewith we can now discover the true mission of Señor PRADILLA. The fact that Gen. MOSQUERA desires to return to this country, and to again place himself at the head of the Government, is manifest, as well from his own published circulars as from the fact that he is brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by a considerable portion of the Liberal Party at Bogota. That he has many supporters in Panama is also evident, and it is probable if he were to land here that he would carry the State against SALGAR. This fact has created considerable uneasiness in the capital, and there can be no doubt that the main object of Señor PRADILLA's mission was to ascertain the public sentiment here in reference thereto. For a length of time before his coming here, the troops just arrived were in readiness at Barranquilla, to embark for the isthmus, when the necessity arose for their presence here. Señor PRADILLA must have thought that time arrived when he left Aspinwall, for we find the force shipped here by the return of the steamer which conveyed him to Carthagena.

Whether we are to have two separate bodies of troops in Panama, or whether the State militia is to be disbanded, has not yet been made public, and whether the present body of national troops will follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors and get up another revolution against the existing Government remains to be seen.

Fears are entertained that the advent of a fresh batch of national troops is, as it has always proved, the precursor of fresh trouble to the Isthmus, but we hope that these fears for once may prove unfounded, and that their mission is one of peace and not of war."

Gen. MOSQUERA has just published in Lima a proclamation to the people of Colombia, in which he laments the anarchy that prevails in the State of Cundinamarca and other States of the Republic, and says that it is a continuation and result of the conspiracy in the capital in May last, which deprived him of his Presidency and threw him into prison. He proposes that Congress shall convene a Congressional Convention at Carthagena to discuss the political ills under which the people are laboring, and that the capital of the Republic shall be transferred to Panama.

In Bogota, the capital of the Republic, and throughout the interior, the people and politicans seem to be waiting for the opening of Congress in February before proceeding to extremes. A revolution is almost inevitable. Señor IGNACIO GUTIERREZ, President of the State of Cundinamarca, and who undertook to overthrow GUTIERREZ, the President of the Republic at Bogota, in October last, has been sentenced by the Legislative Assembly of his own State to one year's exile from the State.

Gen. CORREOSO, who was made "President" of the State of Panama for four years by the Constituent Assembly, was inaugurated on the 1st inst.

The merchants of Panama, whose taxes have been raised from $60,000 to $100,000, decline to pay the latter sum, and have resolved to allow their goods to be sold under the hammer and under protest rather than to submit to the extortion. As this money is frittered away in little family wars and squabbles, much to the detriment of trade, and not a tenth part of it ever goes for any useful purpose, the merchants are decidedly right in their opposition. Besides, by the law of 1835 establishing an interoceanic communication, the highest sum that a trader can be taxed for twenty years after the completion of the railroad is $25 per month, while some of our merchants are now taxed $600 per month.

Capt. JOHN SMITH, *alias* HENRY V. CLINTON, has been convicted in this city of negotiating for $840 on a stolen letter of credit, and sentenced to the chain-gang. His counsel asks a stay of judgment to test the validity of the verdict.

The *Cyane* sloop-of-war, dismantled, and with less than fifty men and officers all told, is at Panama. I believe we have an Admiral on this station, but have no hope of seeing him here, spite of the great need we have of his presence. The gunboats *Yantic* and *Penobscot* are at Aspinwall. Commander BOYD, of the *Yantic*, has just been relieved by Commander ABBOTT, and the former goes to New-York to-day on the *Henry Chauncey*.

The British iron propeller *Chilian*, now fifteen days overdue at Aspinwall, from Liverpool, has been heard from at Carthagena. She is expected here to-morrow.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* arrived at this port on the 30th ultimo. The news she brings is of but little importance.

Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua were quiet. In Costa Rica, the acting President, JIMENES, remains unmolested since the late conspiracy of SALAZAR. Two of the Magistrates of the Supreme Court have been replaced, and other important Government changes made. There is evidently much opposition to the Government of JIMENES, though it is hoped a resort to arms will not be had.

Earthquakes in Chili—Guano Contracts—Financial Troubles in Peru—The Presidency of Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th December.

CHILI.

Heavy shocks of earthquake are constantly occurring on the Chilian and Peruvian coasts. On the night of the 10th December a heavy shock was felt at Coquimbo, which extended northward to Serenos, Caldera and Cobija, (the latter being a port of Bolivia.) It does not seem to have been felt at Valparaiso.

The question of the impeachment of the Supreme Judges in Congress was still being discussed, but no conviction will probably be had.

The British Government had refused permission to Chili to buy any more war ships in England pending the present difficulties with Spain.

The Arauca Indians continue to make successful raids on the frontier white settlers.

I wrote you in my last that M. ARMAN's contract for the Mejillones guano had been transferred to HENRY MEIGGS, the American California railroad contractor. MEIGGS pays the $400,000 advanced to ARMAN for monitors for Chili, which he never built.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers will commence their monthly trips between Valparaiso and England, *via* the Straits of Magellan, on the 13th May. They have already four steamers nearly ready for this service: *El Magallanes, Patagonia, Andes* and *Cordillera*.

The British ship *Australia*, 1,200 tons, laden with cotton and wool, from Sidney for London, 41 days out, was wrecked on the 23d October, on the coast of the River Platte.

In Bolivia rich gold mines are said to have been discovered at Santa Rosa, near the Brazilian frontier.

PERU.

The financial condition of the Republic is causing the new administration of President BALTA a good deal of uneasiness, of which his enemies are taking great advantage. It is not at all certain he will hold the reins of government six months hence. *El Nacional* says that a bank in London has offered to loan the municipality of Lima two millions of dollars, to be expended on public works in that city, "the amount to be gradually funded within sixty years." Perhaps.

The yellow fever continues to make frightful ravages in Pisagua and other southern ports of Peru.

Mr. CALDERON, Minister of Finance, has resigned, much to the regret of the public.

The navigation of Peruvian rivers has been declared free to the flags of all nations, which will have the effect to open up the rich, but almost unknown valleys of the Amazon.

The guano of the Chinchas is nearly exhausted. The Northern deposits will now be opened.

ECUADOR.

Dates from Guayaquil are to Dec. 19. The health of the city was good. The question of the next Presidency is under animated discussion. The Liberals being at present divided between Dr. AIGUIRRE and Señor CARBOT, the Conservatives feel confident of carrying off the prize.

OBITUARY.

John Cassin, Naturalist.

JOHN CASSIN, a distinguished naturalist, died in Philadelphia on Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. Mr. CASSIN was born near Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1813. In 1834 he became a resident of that city, and was, for a few years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. From early youth, however, his favorite study was ornithology, and in his later years occupied his whole attention. He contributed descriptions of new species of birds and synoptical reviews of various families to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. His more elaborate publications are *Birds of California and Texas*, a handsome octavo volume, containing descriptions and colored engravings of fifty species not given by AUDUBON; a *Synopsis of the Birds of North America; Ornithology of the United States Exploring Expedition; Ornithology of the Japan Expedition; Ornithology of Gilis' Astronomical Expedition to Chili;* and the chapters on rapacious and wading birds in the *Ornithology of the Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys*. His works are the result of careful research, and are especially valuable for their descriptions and classification of many birds not given in the previous works of WILSON and AUDUBON. Mr. CASSIN was of a Quaker family, several members of which have distinguished themselves in naval and military service.

Commander Richard L. Law.

The death of Commander RICHARD LYMAN LAW, United States Navy, occurred in Philadelphia on Monday last. Commander LAW was appointed to the Navy, Feb. 17, 1841, from Indiana, which State he always claimed as his residence. He was in the service twenty-eight years, during which time he was at sea seventeen years, and was, at various times, attached to each of the American Squadrons. For two years and a half he was employed upon the coast survey, to which branch of his profession he brought a rare knowledge. During the late rebellion he was employed upon several different war vessels, and participated in numerous engagements with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his superior officers. At the close of the war he was assigned to the command of the steam sloop *Suwanee*, which was lost during a cruise between San Francisco and Alaska. In 1866 he was retired from active service, but was soon after restored to the list and in September of that year received his commission as Commander. His last cruise was completed in September, 1867.

Rev. Halsey Dunning.

Rev. HALSEY DUNNING, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Baltimore, died in that city on Monday last, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., and graduated at the New-York State University and also at the Union Theological Seminary in this City. Immediately upon leaving the Seminary he was appointed chaplain to the Penitentiary at Sing Sing, but after being there one year was called to Richmond. For the fourteen years preceding his death he had presided over the First Congregational Church of Baltimore, where he was highly esteemed both for his ability and for his genial and kindly nature.

PERSONAL.

A New-Orleans paper says that Gen. ROUSSEAU, some time before his death, expressed his intention of making Louisiana his permanent home, and often said that when the hour came that he was ordered away from New-Orleans, he would resign his commission, and once more returning to civil life, would settle among the people whose tastes and inclinations so coincided with his own.

Rev. Dr. NELSON HEAD, of Richmond, Va., is in the City representing the interests of the Randolph Macon College at Ashland, Va., which suffered serious losses during the war.

Col. LOOMIS, commander of Loomis' Battery, is not dead as has been reported, but is alive and in most excellent health at his home in Coldwater, Mich.

Mr. ROBERT HALE IVES has resigned the Presidency of the Providence (R. I.) National Bank, and Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, has been elected his successor.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, in noticing Gen. MEADE's report recent, says, No one can fail to accord to him, who will read his report, a conscientious desire to deal justly and honestly with the people under his command, and to execute faithfully the laws, uninfluenced by political bias."

Col. MENEELY, who was long and intimately associated with Gen. WADSWORTH as a staff officer, says, in a note bearing on the relations which existed between the General and Gov. MORGAN, that "insincerity is no charge against Senator MORGAN, and Gen. WADSWORTH was far from being hypocritical."

Col. G. A. FORSYTH, who distinguished himself and was severely wounded in an Indian engagement, in Kansas, in September last, has been brevetted Brigadier-General in the regular army for his gallant conduct on that occasion.

Paymaster C. W. HASSLER, United States Navy, has been detached as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at New-York. He will be relieved by Paymaster J. H. WATMOUGH.

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. BIRNEY, widow of the late JAMES G. BIRNEY, died at her residence in Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday. Her husband was famous for having been the candidate of the Liberty Party in 1844 for President of the United States. The only son of Mrs. BIRNEY died in the military service of his country during the rebellion, leaving a little daughter, who is the only living descendant of Mr. BIRNEY.

Hon. R. S. FIELD is to deliver an address before the New-Jersey Historical Society at the State House, in Trenton, on Thursday of next week, on the life and character of Hon. JAMES PARKER, late President of the Society.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Gen. Brabrook, of Taunton; Hon. John Hutchins, of Cleveland: Hon. F. Buhl, of Detroit, and Hon. W. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Reese, U. S. N., is at the Astor House. Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. G. Smith, of St. Albans; Hon. C. Coon, of Boston, and Mr. La Flamme, of Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commodore Wilson, U. S. N., is at the Westminster Hotel.

The "La Coterie" Masquerade.

The long-talked-of masquerade called "La Coterie," to be given by the clerks of six of the leading hotels of this City, at the Academy of Music, came off last night in most brilliant style. The stage was canopied by a splendid marquee, from which hung festoons of leaves, intermingled with rich and varied flowers. At the back was a beautiful lake scene, immediately in front of which a small fountain threw up a delicate jet of perfumed water. Alabaster urns, loaded with flowers, intoxicated the senses, and perched among the foliage were numerous canaries in cages. In the intervals of dancing, when the music paused, their songs intermingled delightfully with the ripple of the fountain. This, coupled with the brilliant light and the gay dresses, created an enchantment rarely experienced at affairs of the kind. The company was exceedingly numerous, and, owing to a request that all appearing on the floor should be in costume, an unusual number of rich and tasteful fancy dresses were seen. The participants in the festivities were largely guests at the hotels from different portions of the Union. These were blended with City residents, among whom were Gov. Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Judge Bedford, Recorder Hackett, Mr. William M. Tweed, Major Leland, of the Metropolitan, Gen. James L. Mitchell and family, of the Hoffman House, and many other hotel proprietors; Hon. H. A. Tilden, Inspector Leonard, Judge Dowling, Mr. James M. Sweeny, Mr. Frederic Eberlin, Rear-Admiral Godine, and Lieuts. Cotton and Wheeler, of the Navy; Col. Perry, of Gen. McDowell's staff; Col. Chambers, Major Ryan, Gens. Sawtelle, Ingalls, Littlefield, Hartruff, Van Vliet, Wallen, Singleton, Butterfield, and Pleasonton, and Hon. A. G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Hon. S. A. Henderson, Hon. E. A. Tost. Among the ladies, were Mrs. G. W. Hay, of this City, as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. R. Z. Simmons, in a white domino, Mrs. L. G. Tillotson and her sister, Mrs. Le Vert, Miss Glenn and Miss Garhos. Three bands furnished the music, those of GRAFULLA, DODWORTH and the Seventh Regiment. A very noticeable feature was a series of gas jets contrived by M. L. CURTIS & Co., which described the words "La Coterie, 1869, Astor, Hoffman, Coleman, Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas," as defining the names of the hotels whose employes projected the ball. Statues also bore torches of gas lights. At 9 o'clock the dancing was preluded by a promenade headed by the Seventh Regiment Band, which at intervals promenaded through the room during the evening. The gentlemen who projected the undertaking have every reason to felicitate themselves upon their unqualified success.

A Hint why Boilers Sometimes Explode.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 11.

The last number of the *Locomotive*, published by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Company, gives the following somewhat startling summary of inspections made by its inspectors during the month of December: One hundred and eighty-two visits of inspection were made, three hundred and forty-one boilers examined externally, seventy internally, thirty-four tested by hydraulic pressure. In these boilers one hundred and sixty-eight defects were discovered, thirty-two being sources of special danger. Among them we enumerate the following: Six furnaces out of shape, thirteen fractures—three dangerous, six burned plates, twenty-four blistered—seven dangerous, thirty-one cases noticeable incrustation, twenty-seven boilers corroded externally—five dangerous, seven boilers grooved internally, five safety-valves overloaded—three dangerous, five blowout apparatus out of order—three dangerous, thirteen water-gauges out of order, twenty-two pressure gauges out of order—three dangerous, two boilers without gauges, six cases of deficiency of water, three boilers had stop-cocks between safety-valve and boiler—a dangerous apparatus, one boiler had no safety-valve, one had no feed pipe, three were cracked entirely around the shell. One was blistered so that the Inspector pushed his finger through the shell, after cutting off the blister. One was corroded through from accumulation of ashes, combined with small leak. One gauge-pipe was completely stopped up. One boiler was so badly burnt, blistered, cracked, &c., as to give out entirely under pressure. These boilers were all in actual use.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week. Among other features of interest are presented the latest Washington news, with full reports of affairs at the National Capital; cable dispatches, giving accounts of the progress of the Paris, Peace Conference; news concerning the safety of the shipwrecked passengers of the *Hibernia*; report of an accident to the steamer *Borussia* at sea; intelligence of a fresh insurrection in Italy, and many other valuable points of information. Graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

In the local columns will be found late and startling developments in the Rogers murder case; a graphic description of the execution of WOOLEY, the murderer of HASTINGS; particulars of another frightful kerosene accident, and many other items of public interest.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

The Opinion of an Officer in the Army. —"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES should be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable lung disease."

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Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

MARRIED.

MACDONALD—WINTRINGHAM.—At Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Francis Vinton, D. D., J. JAMES MACDONALD to BELLE, daughter of D. Law. Wintringham.

REED—DECKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., SADIE C. DECKER to THEODORE N. REED, M. D., both of Rahway, N. J.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, ANNA BROWER, aged 62 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Brower, at Scotch Plains, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

BECHSTEIN.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, EDWIN CLARENCE, youngest child of Frederick and Mary C. Bechstein, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers Depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

BOGART.—At Dutch Kills, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869, TIMOTHY B. BOGART, in the 63d year of his age, son of the late Abraham Bogart.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M., to convey friends to the house.

BURNHAM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her father, F. F. Muller, MARY E., wife of Daniel P. Burnham, aged 24 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, ELIZA WEED, infant daughter of J. C. and Carrie L. W. Dayton.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 11, ALEXANDER N. HOLLY, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, from St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 2½ o'clock.

LENT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, JANE AGNES, daughter of the late Absalom Lent.

The friends of the family and of her brother, De W. C. Lent, are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held in St. Timothy's Church, entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

LOOMIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Dorrance, Cornwall, on the Hudson, Mrs. MARY LOOMIS, in the 74th year of her age.

Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MOWALT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1869, ELIZABETH ANN, widow of Charles Mowalt, of this City, and daughter of the late John Grayson, of Sheffield, England, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

PHILLIPS.—At Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Mrs. DEBORAH W., widow of John Phillips, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Symington Phillips, on Friday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

STAFFORD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of hasty consumption, ANNIE STAFFORD, aged 22 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, in Williamsburg, after a lingering illness, JOHN TAYLOR, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., New-York, (Dr. Dowling's,) on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. His remains will be interred at Nyack.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. HANNAH M. WETMORE, widow of Sidney Wetmore.

Funeral on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, from St. George's Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, PETER S. WETMORE, son of David W. Wetmore, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO OUR BENEVOLENT FELLOW-CITIZENS:

At a meeting of citizens of New-York, held on Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1869, after a most intelligent, authentic and earnest exposition of the history of the revolution in the Island of Crete, and an eloquent appeal in behalf of the heroic defenders of liberty and country now struggling there with a barbarous foe—the undersigned were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions to furnish these despoiled and starving Christians with food, clothing and other necessaries of life. Their lands are ravaged, their homes desolate, their warriors destitute of ammunition, their wives and children in exile. These terrible privations have been incurred for the preservation of the holiest and most essential of human rights. Aid and sympathy received at this crisis will enable them to triumph, and we owe it as Christian citizens of a prosperous Republic, to our brave, faithful and unfortunate brethren.

Donations will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged, by

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President, 164 East 20th-st.
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Sec'y, No. 51 West 10th-st.
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FINANCIAL.

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H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th day of March.
T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

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THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Monday, the 4th day of January, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the current year:
LEVI APGAR,
A. T. BLACKMAR,
WM. BLANCHARD,
HENRY BOWERMAN,
G. W. VAN BOSKERCK,
E. S. BROWN,
HENRY BRUNER,
STEPHEN BRUSH,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,
GEO. B. DOUGLASS,
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY FINCK,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,
W. R. FOSTER,
JOHN W. HAIT,
C. J. HARRIS,
S. D. HARRISON,
A. HAVEMEYER,
J. H. HERRICK,
C. R. HICKOX,
GEORGE L. KENT,
DIDRICK KNUBEL,
E. J. LOWBER,
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FRED. MEAD,
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A. H. PHILLIPS,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
J. S. ROBERTS,
F. SHERWOOD,
WM. G. SMITH,
THOMAS T. STURGES,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR.,
H. D. WALBRIDGE,
U. C. WHITLOCK,
ROBERT R. WILLETS,
PAUL WORTH,
JNO. M. WHITE.
And at a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Mr. E. J. LOWBER was elected President, and Mr. E. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
A. V. STOUT,
S. F. BEEKMAN,
THOS. CARLTON,
J. B. DICKINSON,
MATTHEW BIRD,
N. T. PORTER,
JAS. L. STEWART,
SAML. HOLMES,
G. S. MOULTON,
W. W. HUNTINGTON,
WM. SULZBACHER,
SAML. W. BASS,
E. B. SUTTON,
CHARLES SPEAR,
CHAS. S. BAYLIS.
And at a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was reëlected President and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEO. W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEO. C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
M. A. HALL,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JONA W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
PETER B. SWEENY,
ANDREW MILLS;
and SAMUEL C. HARRIOTT, HUDSON HOAGLAND, and JOHN W. MAZURY were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT-ST. AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 279 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., until Feb. 2. All bonds due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at this office, and interest will cease after that date.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 23 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.
The debt of Alabama is less than............$5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than............6,000,000
At present prices they pay as follows:
ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.
The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.
For full particulars apply to
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	110⅝	111⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	112	112⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	108	108⅛	10-40 Registered	104⅛	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅜	112⅝	10-40 Coupon	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	109	Gold	135⅜	135⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100⅝	101
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108	108¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS PHILA & N.YORK
No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1868:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$457,581 59
Due from banks	26,283 73
Due from the Directors of the Bank	40,129 00
Specie	1,695 47
Cash items, viz.: Exchange, &c.	63,843 11
Legal tenders or United States notes	24,914 00
Revenue stamps and check books	1,102 94
Stocks, Promissory and United States 7-30 notes and indebtedness certificates	10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks	11,132 00
Loss and expense account	15,260 80
Furniture and fixture account	15,400 00
Total	$634,243 64
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	14,076 62
Due to banks	12,500 00
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	405,667 02
Total	$632,243 64

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—O. H. P. ARCHER, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1868, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
O. H. P. ARCHER, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of January, 1869.
THOS. HUMBERT, Notary Public for City and County of New-York.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,
H. B. LOOMIS,
CHARLES HAUSELT,
ALFRED L. ROWE.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JONES AMERICAN BRICK PRESS COMPANY.
The capital stock of said Company is $1,000,000, FULLY PAID UP.
The amount of the debts owing by said Company is nine hundred and ninety dollars.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Vice President.
WM. S. ANDREWS,
HENRY BONNELL,
A Majority of the Trustees.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1869.
BENJAMIN M. CASE, Secretary.
CLARENCE M. HYDE, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.
A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:
J. LEE SMITH,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOHN B. EARLE,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
ADDISON F. ROBERTS,
JAMES M. BILLINGS,
ALBERT O. PARMELEE,
JOSEPH WILLETS,
CHAS. DIMON,
PETER DURYEE,
WM. PARKER,
HENRY M. TABER,
WM. SINCLAIR,
HERMANN FUNKE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. LEE SMITH, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,
STEPHEN HYATT,
DENTON PEARSALL,
JNO. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JAMES M. MOTLEY.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously elected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held at the office of the Company this day, a Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 21st inst. The transfer books will be closed until 22d.
JAN. 11, 1869. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,347, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon.
MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

LOUISIANA STATE BONDS AND COUPONS, South Carolina State Bonds and Coupons, Memphis City past-due Coupons, Memphis and Charleston First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Shelby County Coupons, Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad, bought at highest market prices by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 6 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICES NOS. 12 CENTRE-ST., AND 45 BIBLE HOUSE.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and an Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York, will be held at No. 12 Centre-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from 3 to 4 P. M.
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first-class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., Jan. 8, 1869.
AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 3 P. M., at which time nine trustees will be chosen to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levees; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.
MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL....$250,000.
SURPLUS....$240,000.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, Jan. 13, 1869.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.
Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of the month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand, at their office in New-York.
NOTICE.—This Company have removed their office in New-York to No. 173 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., and offer to the public an unimpaired cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, added to which is a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars, and insures against loss by fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable rates as is consistent with safety and mutual protection.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO., ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES SAMBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—THE DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
49 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. A. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 89 1st-av., near 5th-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 319 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.)
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST. THE SAME as a deposit.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS
Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. SIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000: and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.
Interest begins the first of every month.
Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. B. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William L. Townsend, (member of late firm Atwater, Mulford & Co.,) of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.
ja14-law3wTh*

NO. 1,932.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Goldschmidt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEALER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick S. Comstock, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,023.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. HYATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Charles E. Hyatt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, 1869.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Assignee.
ja14-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH S. SHAW, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD WHITE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE GOODYEAR, GEORGE G. GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, composing the copartnership firm of Goodyear Brothers & Durand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Charles Goodyear and George Goodyear; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 13, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK SHABEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark Shaben, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 243 Broadway. d31-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Moritz Rosenbaum and Jacob H. Rosenbaum, of the City and County of New-York in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 6th of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—No. 1,611.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HORATIO DORR, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
d31-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—James M. Wheeler, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th January, 1869.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BILLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Billing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.
HERMAN V. BALDWIN, Assignee.
d31-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their election as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1869.
WM. R. WOODIN,
ja7-law3wTh DAN. W. GUERNSEY.

NO. 1,913.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Strauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,873.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja7-law3wTh* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Goulding, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK,
ja7-law3wTh* Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh G. Lambert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOSEPH W. VAIL, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTh* No. 201 Washington-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MERRITT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward D. Merritt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A.D. 1869.
ja14-law3wTh* JOSEPH E. PRAY, Assignee.

NO. 1,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY M. SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Anthony M. See, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,
PART OF
The Morris-Stebbins Tract.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
SITUATE ON
The Grand Central Avenue,
a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse-cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.
It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.
This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.
Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 57TH AND 58TH STS., TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.,
The following described Real Estate, viz.:
57TH-ST.—32 lots on north side of 57th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.
58TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 58th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.
9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 9th-av. and 58th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement.
10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st.
The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and of first-class improvements, are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 57th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.
TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 139TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:
139TH-ST.—Two lots situate on the north side of 139th-st., 350 feet east of new line of 6th-av., being 50 feet front, 66.4 rear, 112.5 west side, 156 east side.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-AV., 40TH AND 41ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Pearsall, deceased:
40TH-ST.—6 lots on the north side, 150 feet west of 4th-av.
41ST-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 41st-st., 205 feet east of Madison-av.
3D-AV.—8 lots on the west side of 3d-av., comprising the entire front between 109th and 110th sts.
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 70TH-ST., NEAR THE BOULEVARD.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
70TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the north side of 70th-st., 425 feet west of 9th-av., and about 101 feet east of the Grand Boulevard. Each 25x100.5.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:
6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
5,100 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,600 Straw Mattresses.
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,400 White Blankets.
With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY, Jan. 18, and following evenings, a private collection of Books, comprising a very choice assortment of standard literature, many early and rare works, illustrated works, &c., many of which are in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NOS. 14 AND 16 LISPENARD-ST., AT auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
LISPENARD-ST.—The valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-st., southerly side, about 125 feet easterly from West Broadway, being together 50x94 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 3 DOVER-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN-SQUARE, AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
DOVER-ST.—The valuable three-story and basement brick dwelling and lot No. 3 Dover-st., south side, about 94 feet east of Franklin-square; house 19.10 front, 19.5 rear, by about 50 feet deep; lot 19.10x53 feet. Immediate possession.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 25 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale.
Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, an elegant assortment of furniture, made by one of our best City makers; elegant carved buffets, bedsteads and dressing bureaus to match, wardrobes, pier mirrors, book-cases, etageres, centre tables, &c., &c., parlor suites in great variety.
Also, the entire contents of country mansion, removed to the store for convenience of sale, carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, black walnut, rosewood and painted parlor and bedroom suites, dining-room and basement furniture, feather beds, mattresses, bolsters, blankets, quilts, sheets, towels, pillow cases, &c., &c.
Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupts.—Notice of Assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that the following-described property belonging to the said bankrupts estate, will be sold at auction, (Edward Schenck, auctioneer,) to the highest bidder, at No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 25th day of January, 1869, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, viz.:
23 booths, 6 desks, 7 chairs, 2 stools, 1 copying press, 1 counter, (taken down,) 1 lot shelving, 1 clock and 20 gross lead pencils. Also, all the right, title and interest to the Company's franchise for booths located under its charter.—Dated New-York, Jan. —, 1869.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, No. 167 Broadway, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 14, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
FRESH MALAGA ORANGES.
1,349 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges, landing ex *Nigretia*, from Malaga.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JAN. 15, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale. Parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, plated ware, fancy and dress goods, preserved fruits, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—By auction TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and general assortment of desirable goods, removed for convenience of sale. Also, three fine pianos.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 54 West 11th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order by Suckow, consisting of moquette and English Brussels carpets, carved black-walnut suits, in blue reps; carved black-walnut and gilt frame French plate pier mirror, with cornices to match; elegant bronze and marble clock, carved black-walnut brocatel top centre table, rosewood and marqueterie inlaid music stand, lace window curtains, carved black-walnut and gilt inlaid bedstead, hair mattress, straw paillasses, spring mattress, carved black-walnut and gilt inlaid wardrobe, bureau and other fine furniture, all in fine order, together with many fine oil-paintings, engravings, &c.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to close out the balance of our
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
we have made the following
REDUCTIONS:
ON
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
30 PER CENT.
ON
DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTINGS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT.
Also, a
PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION ON
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
LINENS and
GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
Purchasers will find a decided advantage by giving us a call before going elsewhere.

AND THERE'S TROUBLE A COMING. Great disasters last week. Heavy failures of high-priced stores. Dry goods terribly cheap.
WE ARE SLAUGHTERING THEM DAILY.
IMMENSE LOTS ALL WOOL MERINOS, 50c.
BIG LOTS WOOL PLAIDS, 3s,
50c. DRESS GOODS MARKED 25c. and 30c.
AUCTION LOTS MUSLINS, 6c., 8c., and 9c.
SPLENDID MUSLINS FOR 10c., WORTH 16c.
MUSLINS FOR 12½c., WORTH 20c.
These Muslins hang by the door. Look at them.
All 10c. Prints marked 6c. Blankets from auction.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AT $3, WORTH $6.—Furs, warranted, half price. Velvet bonnets half price. Ladies' Tostee hats, $6, worth $12. Children's hats. Furs repaired. L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 587 Broadway, up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.
Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.
Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.
Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue.
Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.
Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.
Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventieth-street.
Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.
Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand.
Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.
Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.
Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.
Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street: also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.
Seventh.—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street; also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.
Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.
Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.
Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.
Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.
Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.
Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.
2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.
3d.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.
4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.
5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.
2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.
3d.—Both sides of 86th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.
4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.
5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 14, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 61 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 21, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.
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CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

DENTISTRY.

GOLD!—WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO our beautiful sets of teeth, on fine gold, at $40; Platina at $30, our own invention; defying competition, and warranted the lightest, strongest and best dentures ever made.
DR. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. Extracting under gas, 50 cents.
Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley and Pond.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT....ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	Jan. 16	UNITED KING'M	Feb. 6
CALEDONIA	Jan. 23	EUROPA	Feb. 13
BRITANNIA	Jan. 30	ACADIA	Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA	Jan. 20	RUSSIA	Feb. 10
JAVA	Jan. 27	CHINA	Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN	Feb. 3	CUBA	Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$80
Cabin to Paris....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Jan. 28	PALMYRA	Feb. 4
TARIFA	Feb. 11	SIBERIA	Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO	3,015 tons	Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new)		Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax)....Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, 16th inst.—Freight received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst. All former facilities afforded shippers on collections and inland charges.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....Jan. 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Jan. 21
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau....Jan. 28

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA....KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Jan. 16
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....SATURDAY, Jan. 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on

SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST June until 1st October, within two hours of New-York; four rooms required. Address D. S. G., Jr., Box [illegible] Jersey City, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)

3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.

3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.

800 reams, measuring 26x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.

800 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, but not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING,
FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication, in a daily paper containing no political matter, and subsequently, after revision, in a quarto form, but they also invite propositions for publication in other forms, as the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to its Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, to contain no political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails leaving on the morning of its publication; the proposition to state the kinds of type to be used, and the price per thousand ems, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of written or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The transpositions of the reports so printed into quarto form, without any extra charges for corrections, and the cost of printing this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, including dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any additional charges for mailing the daily edition, messengers, indexing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $20,000 that the bidder or bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 240,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 1,600,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 26 ft.x117 ft. and 26 ft.x79 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantees (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr.-Gen., U. S. A.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board in a first-class house. No. 18 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 10th and 27th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. 831 New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with a large front room, with modern improvements, in a first-class house, with full or partial board. Call at No. 234 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 128 WEST 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has three nicely furnished connecting rooms to let; three railroads pass the street. Best of references required.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 113.)—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; will be vacated Jan. 13. References required.

$50 PER WEEK—BOARD ON MURRAY Hill in a private family, second story front and hall room off; table good. Address No. 7 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITHout board,) a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 140 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, single room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also, one on fourth floor, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a family wishing handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, may be accommodated at No. 50 West 12th-st. Reference exchanged.

LARGE-SIZED ROOM AND BREAKFAST wanted by a gentleman, on or near 5th-av., and not above 27th-st. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., R. S. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished rooms or board at moderate prices, convenient to all the cars. No. 431 Grand-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, or rooms without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135.—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st.; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor to let, either singly or entire; very desirable location. Apply at No. 100 West 31st-st.

AT NO. 873 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board. No. 16 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 72 West 34th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 35 East 21st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.

BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—The large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building, covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold the first floor will be leased. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA SIZE HOUSES Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River freight depot. The lots embrace 55x90 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 70 5th-av., southwest corner of 13th-st., 25x70 feet; lot, 25x125, with stable on rear; early possession; property in good order and offered low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The four-story brick house, No. 30 Union-place, east side Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., 25x115. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale, a valuable house and lot in 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, well calculated for business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 135th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NOS. 5 and 7 William and Nos. 1 and 3 South William-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store on South-st., below Wall-st.; 25x100; $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take care of or wait on an invalid gentleman, by a steady, competent man. A line addressing, or calling at Mr. Bailey's drug store, No. 8 Bible House, for J. P., will meet with due attention, for several days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and will be highly recommended for general good conduct. Address J. L., No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A MARried man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country. Apply at the stable of his present employer, rear of No. 70 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; best of City reference for the last 12 years; is a first-class groom and driver. Call, or address T. W., No. 531 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM AND coachman; are 24; can milk cows, and will be found a most useful and willing young man; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, English, situations as coachman and cook; good references. Address A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can milk; good reference. Address F. B., No. 256 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITUation in a private family; he can give City references. Apply for two days at No. 188 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN situations, a number of good waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, American, English, Irish, German, all suited at No. 1,270 Broadway; hotels and country families supplied with servants. Knickerbocker Employment Office, No. 1,270 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—TO FILL EXCELLENT SITUAtions in the best private families, and others, City and county, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house workers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE, A boy about 15 years of age; must be well educated, honest, active and obliging. Address Box No. 3,507, stating age, references, salary required, &c.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUTH, IN A first-class hosiery department, to learn the business; salary first year, $150. Address K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BLAKE'S $1 patent chair springs. Call on or address GOODWIN & BLAKE, No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of BREWSTER & BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES B. BREWSTER,
THEODORE E. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the carriage business under his own name, at the old stand of BREWSTER & BALDWIN, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

THEODORE E. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business.

Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS. SLEIGH BELLS, HARNESS, &c., at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 638, 640 and 642 Broadway.

Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF dapple gray mares; well matched, 15 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; long, full tails, and weigh over 2,000 pounds; free and easy drivers; never have been trained, but can trot together now inside of three minutes; for speed and beauty they are not surpassed; would be exchanged for a pair of less value; warranted sound and kind. Address Box 482 Binghamton Post Office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF WORK, TWO horses; one large bay, one brown, 16 to 16½ hands, six to seven years; fit for cart, truck or any work. No. 223 Delancey-st., until sold.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy American woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; would attend a lady and made herself generally useful; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; good reference. Address M. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business correctly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and cake; will take charge of milk and butter, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 88 6th-av., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; or would take in some washing at her own residence; has the best City reference as to capability and honesty. Address No. 79 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, or would go out by the day; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 East 18th-st., below 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, recently arrived, a situation as first-class nurse, either for an infant, or little children, with sewing and mending; best of references. Apply for two days at No. 106 East 23d-st., from 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 514 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastries, boning and larding, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT GIRL of 19 as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady who boards, do the baby's washing, or take charge of young children; wages, $10; City or country. Call at No. 323 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WITH good City reference, in private family or boarding-house; understands English and American modes of cooking; an excellent baker, makes pastry, does part of the washing, and irons. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist in coarse washing. Apply at No. 348 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children, and can do plain sewing; best City reference. No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, or address No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman in a private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st., fourth floor in front.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; or would take full charge of children; best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry, and all kinds of dessert; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 204 East 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED AND trustworthy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take charge of a laundry; can give the very best City references. Call at No. 159 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is thoroughly capable; moderate wages. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, houseworkers for private families, hotels, boarding-houses.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; CAN DO all kinds of French cooking—meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, baker, &c.; best City references; country or City; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND WILLING girl, a situation as general houseworker; good City references; wages $10; don't object to large families. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 164 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 199 Allen-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid; has six years' reference from her last place; understands her business perfectly. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give good City references from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant young girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; best City reference can be had. Inquire at No. 283 7th-av., near 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO OBTAIN A SITUation to wait on table or attend the door; good reference furnished if required. Address Mrs. PLUNKETT, No. 356 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years old, to do chamberwork, waiting and assist in the care of children; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first-class waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 28 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; would do chamberwork and fine washing or take a laundress' place; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 378 1st-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 321 West 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, WHO is fond of children, the position of housekeeper for a widower with children; good reference. Address Mrs. M. A. FULLERTON, Brooklyn, L. I., Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress. Apply at No. 28 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. Can be seen at No. 218 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 128 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references. Inquire at No. 112 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook. Apply for two days in the bookstore, No. 335 3d-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at R. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,658 for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST.—$50 REWARD.—LOST FROM BLACKsmith shop, corner 33d-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, a dark brown HORSE, about 16 hands high, thin tail, stylish neck; had on army blanket. The above reward will be paid by returning him to Harlem Railroad stables, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—AT 8 L'ŒIL CREVE.

NEW OPERA. NEW COMPOSER.

ANOTHER GREAT HIT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

L'ŒIL CREVE.

HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE, WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH AN UNPRECEDENTED FURORE AND AN ENTHUSIASM SUPERIOR TO ANY FORMER PRODUCTION OF OPERA BOUFFE IN NEW-YORK. A SUCCESS AT ONCE SO MARKED AND DECIDED MUST CREATE FOR L'ŒIL CREVE A SUCCESS HERE EQUAL TO THAT ACHIEVED BY IT IN PARIS, WHERE IT HAD AN UNPARALLELED RUN OF OVER 200 REPRESENTATIONS.

The MISE EN SCENE and cast far exceeds in splendor that of its production in Paris.

The Cast comprises the whole strength of Mr. Grau's renowned company, comprising 140 members, including

Dindonette	Rose Bell	Fleur Noblesse	Desclauzas
La Marquise	Clementine	Alexandrivore	Carrier
Le Marquis	Beckers	Gerome	Gabel

Bailiff, Genot, Ernest, Petit. Duc d'en Face, Mussay. Crossbowmen, Peasants, Peasant Girls, Nobles, servants.

NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

Seats at the theatre and at Nos. 701 and 198 Broadway. Admission, $1. Orchestra seats, reserved, 50 cents extra. Dress Circle, reserved, $1. Private boxes from $6 to $10. Proscenium, $15. Family Circle, 30 cents. After 9¼, half price.

SATURDAY, MATINEE—L'ŒIL CREVE, AT 1.

At the Matinee—Admission, $1 to all parts of the house; no extra charge for securing seats. Seats can now be secured without extra charge; private boxes, $6; proscenium, $10.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

MATINEE, L'ŒIL CREVE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1. DOORS OPEN AT 12¼.

L'ŒIL CREVE MATINEE.

HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE.

Seats can now be secured without extra charge.

ADMISSION—$1 to all parts. Private boxes, $6. Proscenium, $15.

The opera will be produced with the same great cast and brilliant mise en scene as at the evening performance.

THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION

Take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity that they have procured the services of

MME. PAREPA-ROSA,

in Haydn's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, assisted by

Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor;
Mr. J. W. THOMAS, Basso;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist;

the Chorus and full Orchestra of the Society.

ED. MOLLENHAUER, Leader.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.

Tickets $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Treasurer's office, No. 139 Montague-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

SECOND REPRESENTATION
BY THE
SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRY,
CHRIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

TICKETS for sale of TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, and of THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 1,107 Broadway.

JANUARY 21. JANUARY,
21, 21, 21.
21, 21, 21.
Mark well, 21 is the date
JANUARY
Of the famous
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
WITH ITS
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
NEW-YORK vs PARIS,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE
21ST OF JANUARY.

Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway; Koppel's, No. 11 Ann-st.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
(FORMERLY PIKE'S,)
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Messrs. GOULD & FISK, Jr....Proprietors
ADOLPH BIRGFELD....Manager of the Opera

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
AND
THE PRESENT GREAT SENSATION
IN PARIS AND NEW-YORK,
LA PERICHOLE.

OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS, universally pronounced superior to the original production at Paris, and far surpassing any performance ever witnessed in America.

LA PERICHOLE.

MLLE. IRMA....LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC....PIQUILLO

Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greeted with thunders of applause after every song. No less than TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT.

LAST WEEK OF MLLE. DE ROSA and the BALLET TROUPE.

EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Messrs. GOULD & FISK, Jr....Proprietors
ADOLPH BIRGFELD....Manager of the Opera

MATINEE
OF
LA PERICHOLE,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 2. Doors open at 1.

Admission, $1 to all parts of the house, except private boxes. Tickets to be had at the regular ticket offices to-day.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.

Last week but two of the engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE appear in the successful burlesque extravaganza of

ERNANI;
or, the
HORN OF A DILEMMA,

to be preceded by a favorite farce.

At all hours in the Museum, without extra charge, beyond admission to the Theatre,

COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE,

a Host of Living Human Phenomena, Menagerie of Wild Animals, and 1,000,001 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, in the Theatre,
KATE KEARNY and POPULAR FARCE.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION, 50c.
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION.
SPARKLING EXTRAVAGANZA.
BRILLIANT QUARTETS AND CHORUS.
THE ESSENCE OF AFTER DARK
STARTLING RAILROAD SCENE.
THE GREAT SENYAH
LAUGHABLE COMIC PANTOMIME.
THE VICTORELLI BROTHERS,
THE HUMOROUS PUNCH AND JUDY.
GETZ'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 50c.; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50c. extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra. Doors open at 7; programme commence at 7½ precisely.

GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.
SPECIAL FAMILY PROGRAMME.

Admission 50c.; orchestra chairs 50c. extra. Doors open at 1; performance commence at 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS
comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES,
including every variety of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, AT 8.
SOLOISTS:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD, MISS PAULINE BIMBLE,
MR. W. GROSHEL, MR. M. DUSCHNITZ,
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN,
TOGETHER WITH
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:

Faust, Ein musikalisches Charakterbild, op. 68, (first time)....Rubinstein
Fruhlings-Phantasie, op. 23, (first time)....Gade
Vocal Quartettes, Piano and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 7, A., op. 92....Beethoven

SEASON TICKETS
FOR THE FOUR REMAINING SOIREES,
FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

To be had at the ticket office of Steinway Hall; at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

CALEDONIAN BALL,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

AT FERRERO'S APOLLO HALL,

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

Tickets, $2.

GRAND RECEPTION
by the
NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION,
at the
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
Fourteenth-st., New-York,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1869.

A limited number of tickets only are issued, which may be had upon immediate application to the several Regimental Commanders in New-York and Brooklyn; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway; at Delmonico's, 14th-st., and of Lieut.-Col. Remmey, Treasurer, No. 626 Broadway, and Lieut.-Col. Heath, Secretary, No. 4 Bond-st. Price, $2 each, admitting one person.

UP IN A BALLOON—PRICE....35c.
Galloping Snob of Central Park; price....25c.
Pal o' Mine; price....35c.
Beautiful Bells; price....35c.
Bell Goes a Ringing for Sarah; price....35c.
The Maid of the Mill; price....35c.
Grecian Bend, by Lingard; price....40c.
Fifth-avenue, by Lingard; price....40c.
Sergeant Cop, of the Police Force, Lingard; price....40c.

Ours are the only correct editions of the songs, as sung in "Ixion," "Ernani," at the New Tammany, Lingard's and other theatres. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.
Branch Store 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WIGWAM Mission Sabbath School, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14. Addresses will be made by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and others.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

100 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS at bargains for cash: also, to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, THE HUNT Homestead, consisting of house and seventy acres, lying one-quarter mile from proposed Harlem and Portchester Railway; price $56,000. For three days. STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO STORES, LARGE AND SMALL, in Canal-st., opposite that great resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply on premises, or to

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE-CORNER STORE NOS. 250 and 252 Canal-st., with No. 248 if required, making 63 feet front and 130 feet through to Walker-st., advantageously placed for jobbers, near Broadway, and opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply to H. J. CIPPERLY & CO., on premises, or GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LEASE, WITH RENEWALS—THE premises now occupied by the New-York Hospital, on Broadway, Worth, Church and Duane sts. Apply to JAMES W. BEEKMAN, on behalf of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, at the office of GERARD BEEKMAN, No. 69 William-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story buildings about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each house 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the offices of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL OR medium-sized high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, above 34th-st. Price not over $18,000. Address, with location and price, P. H. S., Box No. 387 Post Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE BETWEEN 38TH AND 58th sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; possession 1st of May; $18,000 to $25,000. None but owners need address MERCHANT, Box 2,439 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS at 8.

Now in its 250th representation.

The great and unrivaled American Pantomimist, GEO. L. FOX'S wonderful production of

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

now in the SECOND YEAR of its

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,

continues to attract crowded and delighted audiences. GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Mlle. RITA SANGALI and the fascinating ballet, UNEQUALED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEW BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION.

HE'S SAVED! HE'S SAVED!

And H. D. continues to amuse you all.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1869,

will be presented Goldsmith's Great Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss GREENE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15—MONEY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16—(Last time)—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
MONDAY, Jan. 18—MONEY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 19—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—THE WONDER.

In preparation,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER

Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 10:40.

ENORMOUS HOUSES,
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
to witness the
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY,
AFTER DARK:
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.

The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY,

THE RAILROAD STATION,
THE SILVER HELL,
THE CONCERT HALL SCENE,

and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide.

THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AND JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PIECE,
THE EMERALD RING.

45,000 PERSONS HAVE VISITED THIS THEATRE WITHIN THE PAST FIVE WEEKS.

EACH EVENING, THIS AND NEXT WEEK ONLY, and the SATURDAY MATINEES, Jan. 16 and 23.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	SOPHIE,
A HIT.	IRENE,
A HIT.	JENNIE,
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Three great pieces—BLUESKIN, OR JACK AND HIS PALS; COUNTRY SCHOOL; NEW-YORK FIREMAN; BOB BUTLER, and GIBBONS, THE WORLD'S WONDER. TO-MORROW EVENING, benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. TUESDAY, benefit of HARRY CLIFFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE

14th-st. Crowded houses. Triumphant success of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant, Master De Solla. Live Ingin, Trovatore, Love among the Roses, Belle of 14th-st. Begins 7¾; concludes at 10. Bryants' Minstrels.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged will please assemble in the Green Room, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 16th, preparatory to the opening on MONDAY, Jan. 25.

JAMES SCHONBERG,
Stage Manager.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL.

Triumphant reception and brilliant success.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT.
SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Sig. P. FERRANTI, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest cornet player in the world. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI,

PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,

recently from Italy, will appear for the first time in America,

AIDED BY EMINENT MUSICAL TALENT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Wednesday next.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
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FANCY DRESS ICE CARNIVAL AT the Empire City Skating Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st., at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Spectators admitted to platform without fancy dress. Admission to all, $1. Costumes can be hired at the rink.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The eleventh of the free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be given by Dr. L. STERRY HUNT, Chemist of the Canadian Geological Survey, on

"VALLEYS AND MOUNTAINS,"

on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union.

Tickets can be had, gratis, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 191 Broadway, at Brentano's, No. 709 Broadway, and at the office of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

SIXTH LECTURE IN THE COURSE
BY
JOHN G. SAXE, JOHN G. SAXE,
JOHN G. SAXE.

Subject—POETRY AND POETS—with recitations.

AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Fleming's, 863 6th-av.

RITUALISM—A LECTURE IN THE COOPER Institute, by Rev. W. H. ANDERDON, M. A., of Oxford, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, at the bookstores and at the door.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE with or without medicine.—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE, by Dr. PARKER, No. 115 Chatham-st. Also, gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored by his Elixir.

TO LADIES.—DR. PARKER'S POWERFUL pills and drops unfailing; safe; also, relief without medicine. Office No. 115 Chatham-st.

ALL THE MOST PRIVATE DISEASES cured by DR. PARKER, No. 115 Chatham-st.; also manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ALBANY.

The Senatorial Contest—Mr. Morgan the Favorite Candidate—Demoralization of the Fenton Faction.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Senatorial fight approaches its culmination. The large accessions to the Morgan lobby to-day have completely turned the tide in his favor, and for the first time since the contest commenced, the Fenton men show symptoms of alarm. They have sent to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS this evening to come up and take the place of their standard-bearer, who expresses a willingness to abdicate the field in his favor, but doubts are expressed whether ROBERTS will answer the call. The Committees on Caucuses of the Senate and Assembly met to-night to fix the time for holding the Senatorial caucus, but they could not agree, and adjourned till to-morrow evening.

Reassembling of the Legislature—The Senatorial Fight—Important Bills Introduced—The Broadway Railroad Revived, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

The Legislature reassembled this morning, after a five days' recess, and remained in session half an hour. There were a good many absentees in both Houses, and, so far as making any progress in legislation is concerned, all might as well remain absent till after the Senatorial question is settled. The new Speaker of the Assembly went so far toward completing the organization of the House as to announce the appointment of pages this morning, but the appointment of Committees is to be held in abeyance till after the Senatorial caucus. This delay in the announcement of the Committees gives rise to some suspicion that they are withheld for the purpose of influencing the result of the caucus, but Mr. YOUNGLOVE's emphatic declarations to the contrary are generally credited as sincere. So large a proportion of the Assembly is composed of new members that he says he requires time to make himself acquainted with their capabilities, so as to assign them to their proper places on the Committees. The time for holding the caucus is not yet determined, but it will not probably be before Monday evening next, the day before the election. Forty-seven votes will be required to secure the nomination, and the Fenton men claim to have forty-five already fixed in the Assembly, with the probability of four in the Senate; but Morgan men, who have seen their list, say that twelve of their chickens are counted before they are hatched. Morgan stock appears to be on the rise to-day, but from what special cause it is difficult to ascertain. The Democracy are getting to be quite zealous in urging FENTON's claims, and if there should be a bolt in the caucus, many of them declare their intention to vote for him as against MORGAN. Whether their support tends to increase his chances is questionable.

THE BROADWAY SURFACE RAILROAD.

Among the bills noticed in the Senate to-day was one from Mr. GENET, reviving the Broadway Surface Railroad that was vetoed by the Governor year before last. This bill, it is said, will be pushed the present session by the combined force of the Tammany ring, and it is expected that a sufficient number of Republicans can be bought over, or admitted to a share in the franchise to secure its passage. This is its last chance. The movers of the bill are well aware of the public impression, which is daily increasing, that surface railroads have had their day in New-York, and they know that the measure must be carried this session or never. Should it pass the Legislature, an opportunity will then be afforded for the solution of the question which interests many people—whether Gov. HOFFMAN will dare to act independently of the organization that has thus far secured his political promotion, and interpose his veto.

The "Third-tier Railroad," which has figured in previous sessions, was also renewed to-day by notice from Senator CAULDWELL, of Westchester.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, Mr. ALABAN, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill making the office of Register of Kings County a salaried office. It fixes the Register's salary at $6,000, allows him a deputy at $3,000, three index clerks and eight searchers at $1,200 each, a messenger at $1,000, and as many copyists as the public service may require at six cents a folio. All fees of the office are to go into the county treasury; and any violation of the provisions of the bill is declared a misdemeanor, and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. The perquisites of the Register under the present fee system amounted last year to $40,000, and many complaints were made of over-charges beyond the fees authorized by law. A similar bill with regard to the Register's Office in New-York would no doubt receive the support of the legal profession and the public generally. As the present Register of Kings County and the author of the bill are both Republicans, no partisan motive can be imputed to the movement.

Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the Code. It provides that after the verdict of a jury against a judgment debtor and the affirmance of such verdict by the general term of the Court in which it was obtained, the amount of the judgment shall be paid to the creditor before the debtor can appeal to the highest Court—the creditor to give the security on appeal in that case instead of the debtor. It takes, now-a-days, on an average, about six years to get a final decision from the Court of Appeals, and the object of the bill is to prevent a debtor from prolonging a litigation by appeal for the sake of keeping the creditor out of his money. Its effect would undoubtedly be to materially reduce the calendar of the Court of Appeals.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The excursion to Brighamton yesterday over the newly-completed Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, to which the Legislature was invited, was very poorly patronized by members. Not more than half a dozen accepted the invitation, and those who did now wish they hadn't. The weather was unpleasant, the accommodations at Brighamton were insufficient, and altogether, they say, they had a dreary time. All, however, speak well of the road, of the country through which it passes, and of its future prospects. S.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. MORGAN presented the nineteenth annual report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BEACH—To incorporate the New-York Crosstown Railroad.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To extend Madison-avenue southward to Broadway.

By Mr. CALDWELL—To authorize the construction of certain railroads in the City of New-York and across Harlem River; also, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions of Westchester County.

By Mr. GENET—To construct a surface railway in Broadway and other streets of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—To aid the completion of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, and amend the laws of 1867, and renew the appropriation made thereby.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—To authorize the town of Perry, Wyoming County, to issue construction bonds for a railroad from the town of Perry to the Erie Railway.

By Mr. CALDWELL—To repeal the act in relation to bridges over the Croton river in Westchester County.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To incorporate the Central Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. THAYER—To provide for the rebuilding of a free bridge over the Hudson River at Fort Edward.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In Assembly, Jan. 13, the Speaker announced the pages for the first half of the session.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the annual report of the Captain of the Port of New-York and the report of Capital Police Board, and the report of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Mr. STEWART presented several petitions relative of State aid for the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEED—To revise the charter of the City of Auburn.

By Mr. CALKINS—To amend subdivision 13, section 64, of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. WALKER—To amend the act incorporating the Genesee Annual Conference.

By Mr. CULLEN—In relation to Ninth-street, Brooklyn, and to fix the term of office of the Engineers of the Kings County Court House.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Declaring the Register's office of Kings County a salaried office, and regulating the same.

By Mr. WALTMAN—To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad to extend their track.

By Mr. BURNS—To allow criminals to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. WALTMAN—To incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To amend section 335 of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Conferring certain privileges in the Courts on persons charged with bastardy.

By Mr. G. CLARK—To change town boundaries in Schuyler County.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To incorporate the Flushing Library Association.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—To designate a plan of meeting of the Supervisors of Oswego County.

By Mr. COOK—To restore discharged soldiers and sailors to the exemption from military service granted by the Military Code of 1862.

By Mr. SUMMER—Relating to the Jordan Academy.

By Mr. STEWART—To aid in the completion of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. HITCHMAN—Relating to copying certain records and papers in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in New-York, and increasing the compensation of the deputy and assistant clerks of the said Court. Also incorporating the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. FERRIS—Incorporating the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, and conferring power to consolidate it with other companies.

By Mr. SCHOONMAKER—To incorporate the Ellenville Savings Bank.

By Mr. CONANT—To amend the act relating to Sag Harbor.

Mr. H. RAY called up the resolution for a committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, it was laid on the table.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill amending the Excise law. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 14: Nos. 7, 37, 44, 48, 49, 52, 61, 65, 73, 78, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Organization of the New Board—Interesting Address of President Larremore—The Clerkship and the Defeat of the Tammany Ring.

The New-York Board of Education for the year 1869 was organized last evening. The following-named Commissioners constitute the Board:

First District, comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards—Owen Healy, James B. Dupignac, Timothy Brennan.

Second District, comprising Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Henry P. West, Wilson Small, Otto H. Coop.

Third District, comprising Ninth and Sixteenth Wards—Benj. B. Merrill, William H. Gray, Samuel A. Lewis.

Fourth District, comprising Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—Samuel P. Patterson, Francis V. Euring, John Kaiser, Jr.

Fifth District, comprising Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards—William E. Duryea, Richard Warren, William H. Neilson.

Sixth District, comprising Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—Peter H. Jackson, Thos. J. Hall, Leander Buck.

Seventh District, comprising Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards—Richard L. Larremore, John Jasper, Thos. R. B. Hawks.

The hall, outside the railing, was crowded excessively by parties interested in the proceedings of the evening, which it was expected would be rendered unusually spicy by the strife for the clerkship.

The election of President was the first business transacted. A ballot having been taken, Mr. R. L. LARREMORE was declared reëlected, by a vote of 20 to 1, the latter vote being for Commissioner WILSON G. SMALL.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Upon taking the chair President LARREMORE delivered an address to his constituents, thanking them for the honor again conferred upon him, and promising faithfulness to duty. He then proceeded to review the history of the New-York educational system for the past few years, and to defend the Board from the charge of prodigality in spending the public money. He said that the addition to the number of pupils during the past year alone was 11,130 in the whole number taught, and nearly 7,000 in the average attendance. These numbers are equivalent to one-sixth of the combined schools of the Public School Society and the Board of Education in the year of their consolidation. By such annual additions and the continuance of the high character of the instruction, the system will maintain its position as the most comprehensive and efficient to be found on the face of the globe. Few, even of our own citizens, have an adequate idea of its magnitude. The sworn average attendance of pupils for the year 1868 was 102,813, of whom 95,928 attended the public, and 6,885 the corporate schools of the Board. Even these numbers give no adequate idea of the extent of the influence exerted. From certain well-known causes a large proportion of our school population attend irregularly. The whole number taught last year was 236,526, of whom 218,141 were in the public, and 18,385 at the corporate schools. Making all due allowances for unavoidable duplications, the actual number under instruction must be considerably more than one-fifth of a million. To furnish school-houses, teachers books, fuel, supervision and other essentials for such a multitude requires a large outlay. The estimated amount required for 1869 is $3,150,000. The magnitude of this sum has elicited from some quarters hasty and unjust comparisons with past years; unjust because due allowance is not made for the causes which year by year have unavoidably increased the amount required. The year 1860 has been generally selected as a basis for these unfavorable, because unexplained comparisons. I therefore propose briefly to analyze its expenditures in connection with those of 1868 and 1869. It is proper here to draw attention to the fact that the Board is by law entitled to a large sum beyond the estimate presented for the year—to $89,291 for 1868, and $225,897 for 1869, a total within the two years of $315,188. The total expenditures of the Board for 1860 was $1,278,000; the estimate for 1869 is $3,150,000—excess of 1869 over 1860, $1,872,000. It must be recollected that the expense for educating is not as great as the amount of the estimate, as large sums are expended in sites and buildings which remain the property of the City, and are worth to-day, without the furniture, apparatus, &c., not less than $5,000,000. In many other cities it is usual, in calculating the cost of instruction, to leave out this very large item altogether. But what are the causes that in eight years have more than doubled the total expenses? One chief cause no intelligent mind can fail instantly to suggest. It is already apprehended, when we know why the food we eat, the clothing we wear, the rent we pay, the City lots we may chance to own, and the labor we buy or sell, have so much higher a money value than in the years before the war. Another chief cause abundantly sufficient to account for all remaining differences is to be found in the growth of the system itself. The total average attendance in all the day and evening schools for 1860 was 58,505; for 1868 it was 102,813. Excess of 1868 over 1860, 44,308, or 76 per cent. Had the expenses of the Board merely been advanced in that proportion, the $1,278,000 of 1860 would have become $2,592,280 in 1868. This is at the prices of 1860—a year that has several things which reduce its total expenditure; among others, that not a single site for a new school was purchased. Should we apply to this increased amount the average general rise of prices, we shall find the sum total for 1868 largely to exceed $4,000,000. Let us now estimate merely on the whole number taught. In 1860 there was 153,088. In 1868 there was 236,526. Increase within the interval, 83,438, or very nearly 55 per cent. It may be remarked that the increasing efficiency of the schools is plainly shown in the great difference between the percentage of increase in the average attendance and the whole number taught—76 per cent., and 55 per cent. Adding 55 per cent. to the expenses of 1860, we have $1,980,900. Allowing now even as little as 50 per cent. for advance in prices, which every one must concede is far below the average, and we have $2,971,345 as the proportionate amount for 1868. The actual sum expended was $2,990,000. These results vindicate the Board from the charge of prodigality in expenditure. The following table of the average annual attendance of the day schools in the several wards for the two years under comparison shows that the increase of pupils has crowded the schools, departments and classes that were already at least full enough; class teachers and principals being thus burdened by excessive numbers:

Wards.	Average attendance. 1860.	1868.	Increase 1868 over 1860.
I	1,179	1,418	221
II	120	209	89
III	97	178	81
IV	1,425	2,280	855
V	1,817	2,047	230
VI	2,108	2,642	534
VII	2,557	3,587	1,030
VIII	2,276	2,998	722
IX	3,813	4,930	1,117
X	3,839	5,961	2,122
XI	4,231	6,216	1,985
XII	2,399	5,312	2,913
XIII	2,590	4,081	1,491
XIV	1,867	2,155	288
XV	2,400	4,053	1,653
XVI	3,733	5,147	1,414
XVII	3,101	6,038	2,937
XVIII	2,828	4,196	1,368
XIX	1,345	3,846	2,501
XX	4,144	6,429	2,285
XXI	2,393	4,750	2,357
XXII	3,322	7,681	4,359
Total	53,619	86,154	32,542

It must be evident that any attempt to reduce the amount now called for would seriously impair the usefulness of the system. The crowded condition of most of the schools, especially, as the table shows, in the wards mostly inhabited by the poor, renders still more accommodation necessary, especially for primary children. All the school buildings opened during the year have been rapidly filled, some being in a few days full to overflowing. At many of the school-houses throughout the City children are daily refused admission, the crowding having reached the utmost possible limits. The various corporate schools, which are partly in charge of this Board, require the sum of $76,000. The permanent interest of every class of schools demands that the erection of a proper daily normal school should be not longer delayed. One hundred thousand dollars of the increase is for the establishment of this institution, which has now become a vital necessity. The site for the building is already in possession of the Board. Our chief expenditures fall under these heads: 1. Teachers' salaries; 2. Supplies, including books, apparatus, light and fuel; 3. Buildings, with all the necessary sites, extensions and repairs. The largest item of increase is in the aggregate salaries of teachers and janitors in the ward schools. As there is but one janitor in each building, they will not materially alter the estimate. The whole number of teachers employed in our schools, including evening and normal schools, in 1860, was 1,548. In 1868 it was 2,560, an increase of more than 65 per cent., the increase in average number of pupils being 76 per cent. The aggregate salaries, exclusive of the evening and normal schools, amounted, in 1860, to $700,000. Adding to this 65 per cent., the increase in the number of teachers, we have $1,160,000 as the total salaries of 1868, at the low rates of 1860, when many of our teachers received as little as $125 to $150 a year. The actual estimate for these salaries for 1869 is $1,785,000, which is $625,000 or only 54 per cent. more than they would have been at the low averages rates prevailing before the war. Under the circumstances, no reasonable mind can consider so small an advance exorbitant. When the crowded state of the departments and classes, and the high order of attainment now required of our teachers, are taken into consideration, the rate of salaries, at present allowed by the by-laws, does not pass a reasonable amount. Principals of schools are paid according to average attendance, as follows:

Principals of Male Grammar Schools from $2,250 to $3,000, Principals of Female Grammar Schools from $1,200 to $1,700, Principals of Primary Grammar Schools from $1,000 to $1,500, Vice-Principals of Male Grammar Schools are paid $2,000, Vice-Principals of Female Grammar Schools are paid $1,100, Vice-Principals of Primary Grammar Schools are paid $1,000. The salaries of assistants shall not exceed an average—In Male Grammar Schools, to male assistants, of $1,400; in Male Grammar Schools, to female assistants, of $725; in Female Grammar Schools, to female assistants, of $650; in Primary Schools, to female assistants, of $500. The average cost of tuition for 1868 was $19 50 per pupil, by the average attendance, and only $8 90 by the whole number taught; 1869 will not differ from this. The estimated cost of supplies for the Ward Schools for 1869 is $165,000, including books, slates, stationery, all forms of school apparatus, and the materials necessary for cleaning the school-rooms. This is about $2 per scholar on the basis of the average attendance, and only 85 cents on the whole number taught. The corresponding expenditure for 1860 was $64,350. The consumption of supplies is in proportion to the average attendance. Adding 76 per cent. to the cost for 1860 would give $113,256 for 1869. The actual estimate, $165,000, differs from this by $51,744, or less than 46 per cent., an increase only rendered sufficient by the rigid system pursued, both in the public competitive contracts by which the supplies are procured, and the supervision and regulations under which they are distributed. Individual school buildings cost, in 1860, about one-half as much as the same would have done in 1868. The estimate for this purpose in 1869 is $450,000. This includes the purchase of sites, and the support of schools organized after the last annual apportionment of school moneys. This sum is evidently far below the actual wants of our thronging population, more accommodation being imperatively demanded. As many of our citizens have erroneous ideas as to the manner of establishing new schools, a brief statement of the essential steps is not inappropriate to this occasion. Every application for a new school must be signed by a majority of the Trustees of the Ward, and set forth its necessity. A committee of this Board examines. The selection of the site and the price follow the same order. The Board, upon a favorable consideration, then authorizes the work, which is advertised for two weeks in, at least, two, and usually in four of the daily papers. The bids are opened by a majority of the Trustees, in the office of the Clerk, in presence of the competitors, of whom there are often as many as thirty or more, and the contract is awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Separate contracts are made for the carpenter and the mason work, as well as for painting, furnishing and heating. The Board of Education is not a party, but all these acts require its approval. The sureties provided must be in every way responsible, and must take oath as to their qualification. The work is subjected throughout to a thorough supervision. No money can be paid on any contract except on the certificate of the Superintendent, and the final payment only on the additional certificate of the trustees. The same careful guarding by checks and counter-checks against all injurious proceedings, is seen in the method of paying teachers. The Board, through its by-laws, fixes the rules and limits for each class of teachers. The local Boards fix the salaries of individuals subject to these by-laws. The pay roll is prepared by the Principal, passed by the Trustees of the Ward, and audited by a majority of the Inspectors of the district. It is then presented to the finance department of this Board for examination. A warrant for the entire amount is drawn in favor of the Principal and is always made payable to order. It must then be inspected and signed by the President of the Board, the Clerk, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The money can, of course, only be drawn by the Principal, who receipts for the entire amount, and then obtains upon the roll the individual receipts of the parties named. The roll must then be returned to the Finance Department within a week, the next payroll never being audited till the previous one has been returned and inspected. All bills for work and materials take an essentially similar course. It is to be hoped that the statements that have been given will remove from every mind any impression as to the estimates being of an inordinate amount, or the distribution being attended with any want of carefulness. In conclusion, allow me to advise a persistence in a minute and rigid system of economy. When we consider the magnitude of the system, and of its consequent expenditures, it behooves us to use every means not inconsistent with the interests committed to us, to keep those expenditures at the lowest practicable limit. There are some whom we cannot hope to satisfy—those who object to furnishing in our common schools instruction in any of those branches which lie beyond the simplest rudiments of an education. Their objections may be conscientious, but they are inconsistent with the spirit of the age, and especially with the institutions of a Republican form of Government. While we regret the honest disapprobation of any respectable class of our fellow-citizens, we cannot but proceed in the plain path of duty, and give to the child of every man the opportunity to become a useful and intelligent citizen.

TRIUMPH OF MR. BOESE.

It was generally expected that the choice of a clerk would follow the delivery of the President's address, but those who looked for that event were doomed to disappointment. By a standing rule of the Board all its officers, except the President, continue in office "until their successors are chosen and qualified, unless sooner removed by the Board." Under this provision Mr. THOS. BOESE, the Clerk of the previous year, would of course hold over for the present year unless removed by a majority vote of the Board, last evening.

The Tammany Ring had determined upon his removal, however, because of their inability to make him their tool in certain disreputable actions of their's, and had resolved to substitute Hon. WM. HITCHMAN in his place. A caucus was accordingly held yesterday afternoon by the friends of Mr. BOESE's opponent, for the purpose of deliberating upon the prospective action of the evening. When they measured their strength, however, they found themselves utterly incompetent to achieve their nefarious object, and accordingly resolved, rather than to suffer an ignominious defeat, that they would not present their candidate's name, and they did not. No proposition was made last evening by any of the Commissioners to remove Mr. BOESE, and he, consequently, remains in office for the present year. The defeat of the Ring was the occasion of great jubilation among the friends of the successful Clerk.

After members had drawn for choice of seats, the Board was adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Robbery of a Hotel Boarder and Attempt to Take His Life.

Mr. ANDREW REED, a dry goods merchant, arrived in this City on Monday night last, from the West, and hired a room at Earl's Hotel. After registering his name he went to this room and sat amusing himself for about an hour. He thought the fire needed more coal, and rang the bell, and a servant answered the summons. Mr. REED asked him if he could not let him have more coal, as the fire was very low; the man furnished the coal, and went out of the room, and then Mr. REED retired for the night. Upon waking up next morning he found that he could barely move, and tried to reach for the bell to ring for assistance, but could not. However, he managed with hard work to roll over to the end of the bed, and succeeded in grasping the bell. It was answered by a waiter. Mr. REED requested a doctor to be brought to him. A doctor was summoned, who, with Mr. EARL, the proprietor of the hotel, went to the room occupied by Mr. REED. On examining the apartment they found a bottle and sponge upon the mantle. The doctor at once said that the bottle had contained chloroform, and that Mr. REED had had a narrow escape. Mr. REED had no baggage, except a small bag which contained $5,000 in greenbacks, a white shirt, and some handkerchiefs. The $5,000 in greenbacks were found to be missing. Mr. REED says he thinks he locked the door before going to bed, but could not swear to it. He is certain, however, that he did not take the key from out the door; the key was found laying upon the table. There is no doubt that the person or persons who were engaged in this robbery and would-be murder thought that Mr. REED would be found dead in his bed, and when the Coroner would hold an inquest, would come to the conclusion that he had committed suicide, as this would be suggested by the finding of the bottle with chloroform on the mantle. Mr. REED was removed from the hotel by some friends of his in the City. He still feels the effects of the chloroform. A charge was made at the Police Headquarters yesterday, and the detectives are at work. Mr. REED never expects to see any of the money again, but is in hopes that the detectives will succeed in solving the mystery.

The Proposed Removal of the New-York Hospital.

It appears that the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital have finally decided to lease the hospital property on Broadway. The Committee of the Board intrusted with this matter, reports that the annual receipts of the Hospital fall short of its expenditures by over $20,000, and the interest on the purchase-money of the White Plains Farm is to be provided. The money necessary to build the Asylum for the Insane must also be found. Without an income from its capital, with a debt of $200,000, with a yearly deficit of about $30,000, with a demand for several hundred thousands to erect an asylum for the insane, and for $1,000,000 from the physicians and surgeons, to establish a new hospital, the financial condition of the Board is certainly embarrassing. It is possible, however, at the end of five years, to obtain a complete hospital, medical and surgical, including an asylum for the insane at White Plains, free from debt, having a net income of over $100,000, and so to conduct the business of building that all departments of the Hospital shall go on continuously and without interruption meanwhile.

The Committee further reports in favor of leasing all the lots now occupied by the Hospital for twenty-one years, at an annual ground rent of at least $163,000, and the sale of the buildings for cash; and also recommends the erection of six pavilions at the Bloomingdale grounds.

Provision for temporary relief of sufferers by accident is proposed as follows:

The new building of the New-York Dispensary, at the corner of White and Centre streets, [illegible] ward, which could be hired at a moderate rent and used as a receiving house. The Police Department provide wards in many of their Station-houses, and offer to charge themselves with the care of all cases requiring instant succor. They also offer to convey, free of cost, in their police steamboat, up the East and North Rivers, to points on the shores nearest the Bloomingdale grounds, all patients requiring transportation, daily.

The value of the site of the hospital is set down at $2,097,000. The entire assets of the institution at $3,188,000.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

FUTILE CHASE FOR WITNESSES.

The Character of the Supposed Assassin—The Police Plans and Failure.

The detailed story, published in the TIMES of yesterday, of the new clue which the police professed to have obtained to the assassin of ROGERS, naturally created intense excitement and was everywhere the subject of comment. Anything so remarkable in all of its phases as the story of this murder and pursuit has never before occurred. We yesterday made the statement that a reputable witness had been discovered whose testimony would prove invaluable on the trial, and the statement was made upon the highest Police authority, and at the time made was, and is now, believed by that authority to be strictly true. But it appears that one reputable witness, after many hours of laborious search, was found to be a myth. It was reported to Capt. CAFFREY that a gentleman had said that a certain other gentleman was an eye-witness of the murder. Gentleman No. 1 being found in his office in Wall-street readily gave the name of No. 2, and accompanied the Captain to his office in William-street. Arriving there, No. 2 was in nowise annoyed by the visit, and was extremely sorry that he was not the witness, but a friend of his, residing in Twelfth-street and doing business in Beaver-street, was the needed person, and he would readily go with the Captain and his friend in search of No. 3. So the three posted off, and at length came upon No. 3, a sedate, solemn-visaged old gentleman, in his office on Beaver-street. Capt. CAFFREY being introduced the old gentleman was horrified at meeting a Police Captain, and the business of the call being stated he promptly and energetically denied that he had seen anything whatever, either of the murder or murderer. He resides in a house near that of Mr. ROGERS, and on the morning of the affair did not leave his bedroom until 8 o'clock, and knew nothing of the terror of the morning, until he found it waiting with his coffee in the breakfast room. He had spoken in strong terms, he supposed, of the affair both then and since, but had said nothing that should have left the impression on the mind of any one that he could in any way aid in bringing the murderer to punishment. After this explanation No. 2 apologized to No. 3, No. 1 to No. 2, and all three to Capt. CAFFREY, who was forced to accept them as the sole return for his search of four hours for the invaluable reputable witness.

It may be added that rumor said that one other person in the block had valuable information, and Capt. CAFFREY finally discovered that this one person was a servant girl living in the house next but two to that of Mr. ROGERS. The girl being questioned, said that going to the front basement window to raise the curtain, she had seen a man bareheaded, and without a coat, run by in the direction of Broadway. The circumstance, however, had not seemed to her anything unusual, and as she had obtained only a momentary glimpse of the man, she was utterly unable to give any description whatever of his person. She could not say whether he was dark or fair, tall or short, stout or slim, and in short knew as little as if the hatless and coatless man had never flitted across her vision. She was, however, subsequently confronted with certain of the persons held in custody for supposed connection with the crime, but she declared that it was impossible for her to say whether either of these persons was the man she had seen, and she added that it would be simply impossible for her to attempt to identify that man. This experiment and the interview with the dismayed gentleman in Beaver-street are considered in some quarters as having finally closed this branch of the case. The Police, with the exception noted, think they have utterly exhausted the matter, and that it is now certain that the District-Attorney will be forced to rely exclusively on circumstantial evidence in the prosecution of the assassin, should his capture be effected.

The events of yesterday did not expedite that capture in any degree, so far as the information furnished would indicate. The detectives engaged in the case seemed busily engaged, and received some reinforcements to their numbers. As from the beginning, every one seemed working on his own account except that all had some general directions, and each of them was buoyant with the hope and belief that he was the person destined to bring in the suspected man. That man is the one indicated in the account of yesterday, and the more that is known of his character the more the theory developed by the visit to Sing Sing is confirmed. The officers who have had to deal with him, without exception, describe him as one of the most dangerous and desperate of young criminals, and it is related that when he was last arrested, his mother, with great fervor and almost on her bended knees, thanked the officer for ridding her of the dangerous pest. An outlaw almost from his cradle, and the rankest growth of the vilest hot-beds of crime in the City, he is adjudged to be well fitted by his instincts and his training for the crime which somebody has committed. And some of the officers believe that the long silence of the man who cried "Jim don't do it," is due to the fact that he knows too well the character of the man and his associates. They profess to think that this man has good cause to believe that his life would cease to be his own from the moment he should aid in placing the hands of the officers upon the suspected person, and hence they explain his persistent reticence under all the inducements held out by the Mayor's proclamation. They expect no aid from him, and are proceeding on the assumption that he is as much arrayed against them as the man who paid no heed to his remonstrance.

This idea is only one of the many that seems to be leading a score or more of well-intended men on a hap-hazard sort of chase after an eagerly desired object. Every one appears to have a theory of his own and he vigorously "works up" the case on it until such time as he finds himself and his theory exhausted together. Then the crotchet of somebody else looms up for a time and thus it happens that an utter lack of systematized effort is observable. To Capt. CAFFREY and his subordinates is due the credit of a most industrious perseverance, and it is too soon as yet to rob them of higher praise by asserting that they have lacked acumen and have been grasping at shadows. Very many of the acts of the officers which necessarily become public seemed contradictory and of no possible value in aiding the investigation, when, in reality, they were important links in the chain which was being drawn around the real criminal. Of this character were some of the numerous arrests which were and yet continue to be made, with the hope that some definite information may be gleaned, or, to put in Police phrase, "that some of the pals may squeal."

There has been as yet none of the desired squealing. All the persons in custody, as far as is known, remain mute as mummies, and either know nothing of the affair or are determined to keep their knowledge. It matters go on as of late the time will come when the Station-houses will overflow with "LOGANS" and "JIMS" and their "pals" who are suspected of knowing something. JAMES LOGAN No. 1 yet remains in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, together with JAMES TALLAND and others whose names are not known. JAMES LOGAN No. 2 was lucky enough to escape unconditionally from custody after one night's detention, and the same may be said of "Butcher" JOHNSON, who gave his own recognizance to appear if wanted. JAMES LOGAN, No. 3, and his brother MICHAEL, captured by Capt. ALLAIRE, however, remain in custody; the first at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and the latter at the House of Detention, where he enjoys the company of JAMES GALLAGHER and CHARLES MUNDAY, also taken in on suspicion of knowing something. Thus it will be seen that six persons are held in custody in connection with the ROGERS murder, without counting the negro boy, who has sufficiently demonstrated on several occasions that he knows nothing.

The chase continues as of old. Logans and Jims and pals continue to multiply on the hands of the Police, but the real criminal remains at large. The authorities profess to be near him and that they expect hourly to be able to announce his capture. The theory of yesterday is still dominant, and all efforts are being directed to effect the arrest of the man then indicated. This is the sum of yesterday's news.

Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND has been engaged to defend (if necessary) the JAMES LOGAN (No. 1) who is in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. So confident is he (Mr. TOWNSEND) of LOGAN's innocence, that he declares that he would willingly change places with him, so far as the risk of so doing is concerned.

THE SWILL MILK TRADE.

Mr. Bergh on the Condition of the Swill Milk Manufactories of Brooklyn.

We have received from Mr. BERGH the following communication, in which he complains bitterly of the law's delay in Brooklyn:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

To Hon. Geo. B. Lincoln:

DEAR SIR: Having seen the published statement of the proceedings of the Health Board in relation to certain stables in Brooklyn, where are confined many hundred cows under circumstances which render the milk of said animals unhealthy and dangerous for consumption, and having this day visited said stables and made a thorough examination thereof, I give to the public, at your request, the result of the labors of this Society in that direction.

On the 23d of February, 1867, our Society caused the arrest of one MORRIS PHELAN, keeper of a cow stable in Williamsburg, for cruelly confining cows for several months at a time without sufficient food, light, air or exercise, thereby engendering disease and suffering to an extreme degree. On the 6th, 7th, 12th, 14th and 16th of March following, the case was minutely inquired into before Justice CORNWELL, and by him sent to the Grand Jury, and on the 27th June following a true bill of indictment was found by that body against PHELAN. Our Society then produced the most positive and scientific testimony tending to a conviction of the defendant for this outrageous violation of the rights of man and beast.

The matter has been repeatedly and earnestly pressed by us on the attention of District-Attorney MORRIS, though, for reasons unknown to the Society, the case remains undisposed of.

On the same day the arrest of CHARLES ROGERS was effected on a similar charge, and likewise awaits the action of the District-Attorney, MORRIS.

This prolonged delay on the part of a high official to bring these flagrant cases of cruelty to trial, is, to say the least, very extraordinary; more especially as the public prosecutor was heard to say, on the examination of PHELAN, that some three hundred infants are yearly sacrificed by the use of the milk of said animals.

This second visit, made after a lapse of nearly two years, exposes the same state of facts as then existed; a change of ownership, perhaps, constituting the only difference.

At Williamsburg my attendants and myself found in one large stable—according to the admission of a man in charge—300 cows and oxen, each secured by a short rope about eighteen inches long, and many confined in stables thirty inches wide, while others stood two together in twice that space, thereby rendering it more difficult and dangerous to the animal to lie down than to stand, perpetually, month after month.

On opening the doors of these foul prison houses, midnight darkness and a hot and pestilential vapor arrested our progress for a time; but after causing the windows to be opened, we entered, and a spectacle presented itself of filth and wretchedness that beggars all attempts at description! Within were to be seen these uncomplaining, unoffending victims to man's cupidity and cruelty, many of them in a cramped attitude, wallowing in the most disgusting filth; some tied by the neck in their narrow compartments by a rope or chain; others fastened by each horn, so as to forbid the least lateral movement; and in the trough before them was found an acrid swill, which, in my belief, no living creature could receive into its stomach without engendering disease. I will not sicken your readers by any further details, but only remind them that the milk of these animals, and that of another immense stable in Franklin-avenue, which we also visited, in a like condition, is daily served to them in their tea and coffee as "Pure Orange County Milk," as indicated by their carts which stood in the yard!

This Society has done its best to suppress this cruelty, and thereby protect the public from disease, as will be seen by the foregoing legal effort; but if the people have lost all concern for their own welfare, or all control over their servants whom they have elected to office, why, it is apparent to you that any further labor in the same direction would meet with the same result. Yours respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHARLTON FORGERY CASE.—It will be remembered that it has been announced that JAMES G. CHARLTON was arrested at Fredericksburg, Va., in consequence of a telegram from this City, based on a complaint made by Mrs. SARAH A. HOYT, at Police Headquarters, that he had obtained a large amount of money by forging her name. It now appears that the lady immediately proceeded to Fredericksburg, and, on arriving there yesterday noon, succeeded in recovering $2,800 of the money from the prisoner. She thereupon notified the authorities here that she did not wish to take further proceedings against him, and the case is, in consequence, considered closed.

POLICE TRIALS.—Commissioners MANIERRE and BRENNAN tried about fifty Policemen yesterday for neglect of duty and violation of the rules of the Department. Complaints against officers have of late multiplied with fearful rapidity. Mr. MANIERRE said he wished to give notice to members of the force that the Board had come to the determination that when an officer had repeated and well grounded charges against him, even though for comparatively small offences, he would be relieved from duty.

LECTURE BY DR. CHAPIN.—Last evening Rev. DR. CHAPIN delivered his lecture on "Columbus" at Cooper Institute, the proceeds of the lecture being devoted to the aid of the New-York State Women's Hospital. The lecture was delivered some time ago by DR. CHAPIN before the Historical Society.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM SING SING PRISON.—Inspector DILKS was yesterday notified that two convicts named WM. BELL, *alias* "Pickles," and HENRY WILSON, *alias* Geo. Cahill, had made their escape from Sing Sing, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in some unexplained manner.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a kerosene lamp exploded in the premises of SCOTT & WILLIAMS, No. 15 Spruce-street, but fortunately without doing damage to persons or property.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—Last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 334 Canal-street, in the premises of HOEPFEL & Co., wool dealers, who suffered a damage of $300. The other occupants were slightly damaged.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CARRICH WILL CASE.—The Carrich will case was resumed at Paterson on Tuesday before Judge BEDLE. Mr. WILLIAMS continued his address on the part of Miss M. CARRICH, and after a few remarks from Mr. EVANS, Col. WOODRUFF concluded for the defence. He argued at great length in favor of the validity of the will, and said that though Mr. CARRICH's property amounted in 1865 to $170,000, yet at present its value was estimated at $92,000. He had not concluded his remarks when the Court rose.

A ROBERT BURNS' SOCIETY.—A meeting of Scotchmen, and other admirers of the poetry of BURNS, was held at Upper Library Hall, Newark, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Burns Association. The society was organized by the election of JOHN D. MCGREGOR as permanent President.

AMERICA AND THE EAST.—An able and interesting lecture on "America and the East, particularly China and Japan," was delivered by Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN, United States Consul in China, last evening, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place. There was a large audience.

The Ownership of Counterfeit Money.

From the Detroit Post, Jan. 11.

On Saturday, Justice AUSTIN decided a case of interest to all persons handling money. The plaintiff was ALONZO CHAPPELL, of this city, who sued JAS. A. CAHOON, of Toledo, to recover a counterfeit $100 bill, alleged to have been given to him in payment of a pool sold at the Association Races, on the Hamtramck course, in August, 1868. Mr. CHAPPELL at the time doubted the bill, and caused his clerk to note its description. Mr. CHAPPELL paid the bill out, but it was returned to him, when he paid it back to CAHOON, but was afterward coerced into giving genuine money for it. Determined to recover the money, CHAPPELL put an attachment upon some of CAHOON's money, which chanced to be in Detroit. His clerk swore to the bill as received from CAHOON, his testimony being verified by that of another witness who was present at the Association Park when the first discussion on the bill was being waged.

Mr. CAHOON said that all of his money was bet on the race on or before Thursday of the race week, and that the money he used after that came from the pool of which CHAPPELL was cashier. As he had no $100 bill and paid none into the pool, and as the bank note in question was given out by him on Friday, he reasoned that it must have come from the pool. The amount of the bill, $100, and the costs were adjudged in favor of the plaintiff.

Senator Sprague's Purchases in Florida.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.

We are informed that the celebrated Dungerness estate, the gem of Cumberland Island, in view of Fernandina, was purchased by Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, on his late visit to this State. The estate of Dungerness comprises 6,000 acres; the mansion will be fixed up for a Winter residence, and the land reserved for gardens, parks, drives and hunting grounds. Senator SPRAGUE has also purchased, on the same island, a fine plantation of 3,000 acres, which will be devoted to the cultivation of ramie, an article now in great demand both in Europe and in this country. We understand that the above lands are of a good quality, with a valuable growth of live-oak. The price paid for it is $10 an acre.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.—The petition from this city in aid of Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill is one of the strongest, both in the number and character of its signatures, that have been laid before Congress for a long time. It represents the views of all classes in business, society and literature; and is in fact the expression of the unanimous sentiment of this community. We intended to print the petition with the names attached, but the number far exceeds our limits. The petition will be forwarded this week.—*Boston Advertiser, Jan. 11.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.

Money market easier, but not quotably lower. Consols for money and the account, 92⅞. United States Five-twenties, 75⅞. Railway Stocks quiet; Eries, 25¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active and advanced ⅛d. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales of the day, 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined 3d. and is quoted at 72s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil is easier, but not lower; quoted at £30 10s. Other articles in the Produce market unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.

Sugar firm, both to arrive and on the spot; on the spot is quoted at 38s. 9d. Linseed and Oils unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Petroleum opened firmer; Standard White, 53f.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Bourse heavy; Rentes, 70f. 52c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 13—Evening.

Cotton market closed active; Low Middlings, to arrive, quoted at 132f.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Dispatches from Bombay report that the shipments of Cotton from that port from the 1st to the 8th of January amounted to 7,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Exchange on New-York active and firm at par. FLOUR dull and easy at $5 75@$6 37½. WHEAT quiet and steady at $1 21@$1 21½ for No. 1, and $1 18¼ for No. 2. CORN dull at a decline of ½c. for Old and Kiln-dried; No. 2, 55c.; New, 55½c.@56c.; no grade, 51c.@51½c. OATS firm and steady at 47½c. for No. 2. RYE dull and nominal at $1 13@$1 15. BARLEY dull at $1 67. WHISKY—No buyers; held at 95½c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK dull and nominally declined 25c.; sales at $29 25 seller March and April. LARD declined ½c.; sales at 18¼c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15c.@16c.; Green Hams, 13½c. DRESSED HOGS advanced 15c.@25c.; sales at $12 75@$13 25. LIVE HOGS firmer at $9 50@$11 25. BEEF CATTLE firmer and active, ranging from $4@$7 75. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

TOBACCO in improved demand; the offerings were small. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP—The business was small; Undressed, $1 50. FLOUR inactive and unchanged; Superfine, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull; Premium Choice Fall Red, $1 80@$1 85; do. White, $1 75@$1 92. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY inactive; Prime Iowa and Illinois, $1 85. RYE, $1 25. WHISKY, 95c. MESS PORK inactive; Thin Mess, $29; sales to be delivered March 1, at $29 25; all of the month, $29. BULK MEATS easier; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON easier; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. LARD—The business was small; sales at 17½c.@18¼c. HOGS—Packers have hauled off, and the business is small; sales at $9 80, averaging 208 lbs.; $10, averaging 218 lbs.; packed to date, 212,000 head. CATTLE—Good are in small supply and are higher; Common are unchanged; sales at $3 50@$7 50. GROSS RECEIPTS to-day—3,500 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 3,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR active at unchanged rates. WHEAT irregular and held at $1 75@$1 80 for No. 2 and No. 1; Sales of No. 1 at $1 80. CORN active and in demand at 65c.; higher prices were asked at the closing. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 49. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer and excited at higher rates; Middling, 28c.@28½c. WHISKY dull; small sales at 96c.@97c.; forced sales at 96c. only. HOGS nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. MESS PORK held at $29@$29 50. LARD, 19c.@19½c. for Prime Kettle; Steam, 18½c. BULK MEATS dull; sales of Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Sides, 15¼c. BACON in fair demand; sales at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. Sugar Cured HAMS, 17½c.@18c. Gold, 135. The *Price Current* publishes returns from 1,780 Pork-packing places in the West, showing the number packed to the close of December. The estimated packing of the season has fallen off 61,676 head. Of the packing this year an increase in weight is shown in 39 places ranging from 4 to 40 lbs. ℔ hog, and a decrease in 36 places ranging from 2 to 20 lbs. Chicago is not included in the footings.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 75; White Canada, $2 15@$2 30 for Common to Choice. CORN quiet at $1 03. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN steady; sales, fifteen cars New at 80c. on track. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. RYE held $1 40 without buyers. BARLEY quiet; sales two cars Canada at $1 95; two cars choice Canada at $2. PEAS quiet; sales two cars Canada at $1 35, delivered. DRESSED HOGS—None offered; quoted at $13@$14. PORK held at $30. LARD held at 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 121 hhds.; Lugs and Medium Cutting Leaf, $4 50@$17 50. COTTON, 27c. RAW WHISKY, $1. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c., packed. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c., packed. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 58c.@60c. OATS, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 40.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 18¾; No. 2 at $1 12. OATS dull at 48c. CORN nominal. RYE firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 10. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS weak; Plain Mess Beef, $13; City Mess Pork, $28 50; Sweet Pickled Hams, 15¼c.@15½c.; Prime City Lard, 19c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12 50@$12 75. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls Flour.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 28¾c.@29c.; receipts to-day, 900 bales; exports, 800 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN, 85c.@88c. OATS, 65c.@75c. MESS PORK, $33. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. DRESSED HOGS, 11¾c.@12½c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT heavy; White Michigan, $1 93; Amber, $1 70@$1 72; Amber, buyer January, $1 76; No. 1 Red, $1 70; No. 2 do., $1 60. CORN easier; New No. 1, 61c.; New White, 62c. OATS dull. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm at an advance of 25c.; sales at $12 75@$13.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York....Dec. 30....Liverpool....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

England..........Jan. 13....New-York....Liverpool.
China............Jan. 13....New-York....Liverpool.
Ceila.............Jan. 13....New-York....London.
Hermann.........Jan. 14....New-York....Bremen.
City of New-York...Jan. 16....New-York....Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle......Jan. 14....New-York....Havana.
De Soto............Jan. 16....New-York....Havana.
Rising Star........Jan. 16....New-York....Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way....................5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central....................5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners....................5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven....................5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport....................4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way....................5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail....................6 P. M.
South, Through....................5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way....................5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver....................7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c....................5 A. M.; 4, P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 13—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—John McElvourey, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lippold, Hugh Gardner, L. G. Watson, Capt. G. A. Sweny, H. Folsom, J. Hayes, Rev. W. C. Langdon, Miss C. Van Wyck, D. Wallerstein, J. H. Rutherford, Thomas Allen, J. Bowers Lee, Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, W. F. Stearns, Louis Weddican, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Andrews, child and infant, Mrs. Mosely and infant, Jno. Mahon, M. Madigan and wife, F. W. Mery, Jno. D. Tait, Miss E. Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Richards.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—H. B. Ruse, U. S. N., Hon. Thos. Fitch and wife, Mrs. Eliza Cary, Miss V. A. Hagar, Dr. J. B. Thomas, wife, 2 children and servant, Jas. Shouriis, Hon. A. A. Sargent, wife and 2 children, Wm. Kearny, F. Pixley and wife, Miss Mary Van Keynegan, S. Case, Mrs. S. A. Sanciedo, daughter and boy, James Fischer Theo, A. Sutherland, Rev. J. G. Knapp and wife, Z. Amos, wife and 2 children, Mrs. McLellan, infant and nurse, A. A. Brenell, H. Watson and wife, Miss Julia Fry, Dr. W. Bowlby, D. N. Nash, Capt. G. Mazzini, N. Brigmudello, G. B. Sangernete, F. G. de Antoni, Geo. Chase, wife and 2 children, M. C. Moore, S. W. Calvin, S. Koons, W. G. Langford, Sr., Gen. B. M. McCook, wife, infant, nurse and sister, J. Reynolds and wife, Capt. S. M. Greenleaf, E. G. Waste, Mrs. L. E. Holbrook, Col. Cary and wife, S. McLean, J. J. Kelly, S. F. Chadwick, B. S. Vreeland, H. G. McLean and child, Mrs. S. Chapman and 2 children, Forman Hexter, S. Lownsbery, Mrs. Mary McLosen and child, D. Ismard, F. Lignard, H. G. Rollin, Capt. J. W. Eldridge, Capt. R. Boyd, Jr., Baron N. O. de Rivini, W. W. Hoppington, Thos. Hillyard, Joseph Dean, Capt. G. Briggs, B. M. Johnson, Capt. Douglas and wife, Capt. G. W. Doty, Lieut. Hopkins, Thos. Gifford, Albert Hunter, L. E. Terry, I. McEanitia, P. W. Dickey, W. B. Pease, Daniel Harding, H. E. Pope, S. E. Duncan and wife, Saml. Rulingson, Victor Villan, J. F. Cole, Charles and John Schrotler, P. C. Parker, J. W. Pearson, J. M. Griffith, Wm. Bird and wife, Chas. Palmer, Wm. Manlove, W. Jay, H. H. Cole, J. D. Earl, A. M. Leach, D. L. Anderson, J. H. Clark, J. Michelson, T. R. Gillende, M. Shaw, S. W. Rosenfeld, E. Buffy, A. Mercantin, J. Beach, Dr. P. Herron and wife, and 190 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sunrises......7 23 | Sun sets......4 56 | Moon sets......6 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8 59 | Gov. Island..9 48 | Hell Gate......11 10

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, H. R. Roberts; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Niagara, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Valley City, McCarthy, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship St. Lucie, Chapman, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Jos. R. Eaton, Ellingwood, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Bergman, Montevideo via St. Mary's, Gerhard & Norton.

Brigs Faustina, Patterson, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; Hattie L. Bishop, Wilber, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Edie Waters, Folsom, Para and a market, J. H. Winchester; A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) Giewelling, St. John, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Boyle, Crowell, Key West and Pensacola, Bensor, Brown & Pinckney; Guy R. Phelps, Sheler, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; J. N. Knight, Plum, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; F. J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Brandywine, Ireland, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Laura, (Br.,) Cleare, Nassau, N. P., Montell & Barto; Mary G. Collins, Endicott, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Overton; Evelyn, [illegible] Mercer, Stamford; Avail, Dibble, Providence; B Bloomfield, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall Jan. 3, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan. 7, lat. 15 20, lon. 74 28, passed steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall, 11th, lat. 28 44, lon. 74 10, saw steamship Alaska, hence for Aspinwall. Same date, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 30 1, lon. 74 5, passed brig Robert Howe, bound N.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 19, Queenstown 30th, St. John's, N. F., Jan. 4, and Halifax 10th, with mdse. and 300 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 24, at 9 A. M., lat. 51 38, lon. 20 6, passed and exchanged numbers with steamship Acadia, from Glasgow for New-York.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Dec. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 136 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced very heavy weather off Cape Lookout. Jan. 11, 30 miles S. of Lookout, passed steamships Champion, hence for Charleston; Gen. Meade, hence for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Cattang, Liverpool Dec. 25, with mdse. and 50 passengers to National Steamship Co. Was 14 ds. to the Banks, and had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Helen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe Jan. 12, with naval stores, &c., passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Dashing Wave, Mayhew, San Francisco Sept. 20, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Has had fine weather most of the passage; crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 16, in lon. 121 13 W.; passed Cape Horn Nov. 18; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 21, in lon. 37 28.

Bark Benefactress, Eldredge, Yokohama 140 ds., with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Sept. 6, lat. 33 N., lon. 172 E., spoke bark Onyx, (Br.,) from Yokohama for London, 28 ds. out. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 18, in lon. 141 26 E. Nov. 24, passed Cape Horn. 29th, lat. 52 S., lon. 50 W., saw a large number of icebergs. Dec. 2, signalized Pernambuco. 25th, crossed the equator in the Atlantic, in lon. 37 50 W.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Antwerp 58 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy S. W. and N. W. gales for 35 ds. after leaving port, during which lost and split sails, and did other damage; had fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Bark Asow, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Co. Has had moderate weather. Dec. 11, Abram Ulsen, seaman, fell overboard from forecastle-deck, and was drowned. 25th, lat. 5 N., lon. 38, signalized a Danish schooner, name unknown, bound to New-York.

Bark Blue Nose, (of Halifax,) Reitie, Antwerp 38 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; lost an entire suit of sails, shifted cargo between decks, sprung fore and maintop-sail yards, and strained the deck and water-ways. Nov. 10, lat. 20 30, lon. 45 39, encountered a hurricane from N. W. which lasted 56 hours, during which sprung a leak. Jan. 12, 25 miles S. E. of the Highlands, passed a schooner's mainmast and mainboom, with the sails attached.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Parritt, Grand Turk, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had moderate weather.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forrest, Cow Bay 35 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Willie Rowe, (of Eastport,) Hilton, Manzanilla 17 ds., with cedar and 2 passengers to Jed Frye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Herald, Norton, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Victory, Hubbard, Eastport 7 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ajmeer, (Br.,) Samuels, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to L. W. Hyde.

Schr. Louisiana, Bushnell, Halifax, N. S., 15 ds., with fish to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston 10 ds., with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Morton, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Crosby, Cape Ann 13 ds., with stone to Burdett & Co.

Schr. John Snow, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Snulee, N. S., 30 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wm. H. French, Low, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Globe, Hope, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. San Luis, Cunningham, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie Gariet, Westcott, Providence.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Hulse, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Williams, Cooper, Boston.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Lena, Reed, Portland, for Newbern, N. C.

Schr. John Daley, Wall, Providence.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; China and England, for Liverpool; Alabama, for Fernandina; Thames, for Savannah; Valley City, for Washington; Carroll, for Baltimore; Virginia, for Richmond; Fanita, for Philadelphia. Bark Olivia Davis, for San Francisco. Brig Thomas Owen, for Galveston. Bark Elba, for Havana, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; brig Emma, from Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Ocean, from Bremen; brig Eudorus, from Turk's Island; bark Wayfarer, from Rio.

The Revenue cutter Northerner reports passed in for Baltimore—Bark Aquidneck, from Rio; brig Ortelan, from Palermo; Jennie Morton, from Turk's Island.

Passed in—Bark Janeate, from Demerara; brig Ruth, from Cardiff.

Passed out—Bark Adelaide, for Rio; steamship Venezulian, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13—Arr. schr. Minerva, from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13—Arr. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Persian, for Bremen; schr. King Bird, for St. John, N. B.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13—Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 13.—The bark Busy, from Buenos Ayres for Baltimore, is ashore south of Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent to her.

The British bark Boaz, heretofore reported ashore at Cape Henry, will probably prove a total wreck. A large portion of her cargo will be saved.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1869.

LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED IN CUBA.

The following extract from an official communication is published for the information of mariners:

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
NUEVITAS, Dec. 24, 1868.

United States Consul-General at Havana:

SIR: * * * By a small boat from Gibaro last night, I have received information which I think should be made public as soon as possible.

The insurgents have taken possession of the lighthouse at Point Maternillos—destroyed the lenses and apparatus. It was a first-class light, Fresnel order, newly erected, and lit for the first time last October.

This is important to vessels bound through the old Bahama Channel.

*

RICHARD GIBBS,
United States Consular Agent.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Calista [illegible], from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Jan. 8, lat. 36 41, lon. 74 45.

Midnight [illegible] 71 ds. out, [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 1, steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, [illegible] 3d, bark [illegible] R. Samson [illegible] Sld. [illegible] Jan. 4, [illegible]

HAVANA [illegible] At Man[illegible] New-York [illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13—The steamship United Kingdom, from New-York, has arrived.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 13—The steamship [illegible], from Bremen, bound for New-York, has put into Great Yarmouth Harbor, and damaged her propeller.

WINTER CLOTHING!

LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND AS IT MUST BE CLOSED OUT, WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Stylish Overcoats - - - $13 00
Stylish Pea-Jackets - - - 10 00

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDINE, JACOT, SALTZMAN, NICOUD, GIRARD, FRODSHAM, PEARSON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN
WATCHES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. [illegible] est rates paid for [illegible] silver. TAYLOR & CO., [illegible] New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation [illegible] and do plain [illegible] A. B., Wor[illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation [illegible] on the [illegible] ingwoman. [illegible]